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FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

THE NEWS.

We devote a large amount of space this morning to the startling revelations that have just come to light in St. Louis of a rebel scheme, having for its object the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy. The first discovery of the plot was made by Government officials some time ago, in Missouri, where now this full exposé is permitted to see the light. So full and succinct are the statements in the *Democrat's* account, that nothing remains to be added to the history of the plot and its development. Let loyal and right-minded men study carefully this fresh and startling page in the National struggle for existence.

True it is sensational. Very likely some may with great originality of expression remark that newspapers need sensations to make their sales. But it will not be altogether wise thus to dismiss the subject. If there were such a plot, if it comprehended not only aiding the rebels now in arms to establish their empire of slavery on the ruins of the Union, but the fresh severance of our remaining national domain, what amount of time ought wise men who love their country to lose in becoming possessed of all the facts connected therewith? Because you shut your eyes on its explosion will not powder burn.

"But these plots—this secret society business, is getting to be an old story; is about played out." Is it? And yet this foul rebellion, steeped in the blood of our countrymen—this revolt that threatens our national destruction, was fledged and nursed into strength by just this method. The South was fast in the toils of banded conspirators, before either its people or the country at large dreamed of solid danger. How you would have laughed, perhaps—ha! ha! such a joke as it would have been, purely sensational, had the plottings of some rebel conventicle in the South, been five years ago spread abroad in the public press.

And yet the result of that scheme, the deliberately laid plans of powerful disloyal secret organizations just such as these freshly exposed, we have in the contest now going on. Is it not, therefore, wise to consider whether there may not be something in all this? Will it not be far wiser to know our danger and be prepared to meet it, than to pass on blindly to the fate and the evils these home traitors are conspiring to bring upon us? It will be at least wise to read these fresh evidences and to remember that these full statements contained in this morning's issue concerning the existence, plans and purposes of the American Knights are based on very voluminous testimony taken during several months past by the Provost Marshal General's Department of Missouri, thereby securing for them an official and authentic character.

The rebel raid in the Shenandoah offers us two phases. Primarily it is a great harvest excursion for the benefit of Richmond granaries, but then, as one Philadelphia dispatch suggest, who knows whether they will be content to do all their harvesting in the Shenandoah. But we believe the Government has taken measures amply to beat off [illegible].

We are glad to chronicle the evidences in a Philadelphia dispatch that the noble Mulligan is alive, though wounded and in rebel hands. The story of his capture is touchingly told by our brief dispatch.

From before Atlanta the news is of no [illegible] since the recent battle. We are not permitted to know fully of Gen. Sherman's [illegible], but can readily believe all is moving well.

The advices from Washington speak in glowing terms of the manner in which the loan is beginning to be taken among the people. This is both wise and patriotic, because to falter now in sustaining the Government is to peril all we have and bring ruin upon the nation. A few strong strokes, pulling altogether, and the national craft will bring us safely through this peril. Let subscriptions to the new loan progress rapidly.

The news from the interior and Southern part of this State, both by dispatch and letter, sustains the belief of the existence of a lawless and turbulent rebel element in some localities, rife for any mischief in the name of the rebellion.

There was yesterday a further decline in the markets. Flour fell off fifty cents per barrel; wheat 15 to 16 cents per bushel; corn 2 to 3 cents, and gold fell like lead on somebody's toes at 2.46. It is a perilous time to be caught out at sea, and there will be many wrecks.

Latest indications from Grant's army give promise that the period of comparative quiet is over, and active operations have begun, our side apparently assuming the offensive. Stirring news may speedily be looked for. The army is in splendid condition and will give good account of themselves.

Guerilla outrages in Missouri are being checked by vigorous treatment. Leniency has been the mother of mischief to loyalty in that State. It has been laid aside in the present dealing with these banditti.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Battle since Friday—Atlanta Not Yet Ours.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 28, 1864.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of yesterday has the following:

"We have permission to lay before our readers the following telegraphic dispatch from the front, received here yesterday. The conclusion of the dispatch cannot be published, for the reason that it speaks of the future; but we may add that the last sentence asserts that but for the death of poor McPherson, the victory would have been as glorious as it was complete, or words of similar import:

'The battle of the 22d, of the Army of the Tennessee and the enemy, was very severe. The enemy attacked seven times, and were as often repulsed. Our total loss is 3,500 and ten guns. The known loss of the enemy to-day is more than 3,000, and we captured 2,000 prisoners, also eighteen stand of colors and over 5,000 stands of arms. The total loss of the enemy on that day, of killed, wounded and missing, cannot fall short of 10,000 to 12,000. In the battle of the 20th inst., his loss was at least 6,000 and a number of colors. Our army is right on Atlanta, and in good condition.'"

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 28.

Col. Edward McCook, of the 31st Illinois, arrived here to-day from Atlanta. He left the battlefield on the 23d. He gave a very encouraging account of affairs near Atlanta. He says our army is in fine condition and will take Atlanta whenever Sherman wants it, but there are other operations to be completed before closing in on Atlanta, and they are in successful progress.

The army of the Tennessee, comprising the left wing of Sherman's army, behaved splendidly in the recent battles. They have every confidence in their new Commander, General Howard. In the last battle Gen. Ferera of [illegible] was shot through both cheeks dangerously; and Lieut. Col. Jones, of the 53d Indiana, was killed.

The Major of the 31st Illinois was killed. The 31st went into battle with over 300 men and came out with 135. It will be remembered as "Logan's old regiment."

General Giles F. Smith is not wounded, as reported. General Gresham is wounded—he is expected to come further North than Chattanooga.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 28.—The New York *Tribune's* special from Washington, [illegible] says: The Government has received dispatches from Sherman to-day, stating that no fighting has occurred since Friday last. Atlanta is being gradually invested by our forces, who were intrenching themselves as they advanced.

News of the successful result of a raid on the road leading from Atlanta is hourly expected.

There seems to be no disposition yet on the part of Hood to evacuate Atlanta, and it is believed the city will not be taken without a regular investment.

[illegible], July 28.—Moses [illegible] appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has declined the position.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The Army of the Potomac Assumes the Offensive.

Rebel Movements Indicated and Checked.

HEAVY FIRING ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE SITUATION ON THE JAMES RIVER.

From the Shenandoah Valley.

THE FORCE AND PURPOSE OF THE ENEMY STILL MASKED.

Rebels Rumored 30,000 Strong.

OUR TROOPS REOCCUPY MARTINSBURG.

The Rebels still South of the Potomac.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FORDS TO BE FORTIFIED.

Fate of Mulligan—He is Wounded.

GALLANTRY OF THE HERO, "LAY ME DOWN AND SAVE THE FLAG."

The Feeling at Baltimore and Philadelphia.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON—THE NEW LOAN BEGINNING WELL.

From St. Louis—Affairs in Missouri—The Great Copperhead Expose.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Latest Advices from James River.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

The Army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive. On Tuesday night a force moved to the north bank of the James River, and surprised the enemy in position there. They were attacked on Wednesday and driven from their intrenchments. Four large cannon were captured, and our troops were rapidly pushing after the flying enemy.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.—The mail steamer John Brooks arrived here this morning from City Point, which place she left yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. At that hour all was quiet in front of Petersburg, but on Tuesday afternoon a movement of the rebels was discovered which, although not fully developed, indicated that they were attempting to flank Gen. Butler's position on the right, or were endeavoring to gain Harrison's Landing for the purpose of getting in his rear.

The *Star* learns that the proper disposition of troops was immediately made to check them and find out their intentions. Artillery firing commenced at Point of Rocks early in the evening of Tuesday and continued all night. Our infantry, batteries and gunboats were said to have been engaged, but most of the firing was, doubtless, done by the gunboats. Fighting was also going on near Bermuda Hundreds, and it was reported that the rebels were posted three miles from that place.

Parties who were at Butler's headquarters, on Tuesday night, say that the roar of musketry and artillery was incessant yesterday morning.

When the Brooks came down the river the firing was still going on, but seemed to have slackened somewhat.

Early yesterday morning Grant was engaged in making a proper disposition of his troops to foil any rebel movement.

The officers attached to the Brooks state that the firing heard by them on Tuesday was more heavy and incessant than any they have yet heard.

General Grant is clearing out his camp hospitals and sending his sick and wounded to Washington. Several hundred arrived here to day. Among them were a number of officers.

The special to the *World*, from Washington, July 27, says: Letters from the army of the Potomac state that a heavy artillery duel took place on Monday along the line, the rebels evidently thinking something about to take place on our part. They were mistaken, however.

Gen. Rawlins and Col. Bowers, of Grant's staff returned to the army to-day.

The *Herald's* City Point correspondence of the 26th says: Very heavy and rapid artillery firing has been going on the direction of Gen. Foster's front, on the North bank of the James River, since daylight this morning, and at intervals volleys of musketry can be distinctly heard.

For several days past the rebels have been reinforcing heavily at that point, as if they suspected us of intending to mass our forces there, and advance suddenly on Richmond from that quarter. The heavy firing of this morning is probably an attack on Foster's position to anticipate the expected movement. No dispatches have arrived from there this morning up to the hour of the mail boat's departure, but no fears are entertained of Foster's ability to hold his position and repel any attack the rebels may make on him.

All remains quiet on the Petersburg front. The troops are by no means entirely inactive. The precise occupation and disposition of our forces is not at present a legitimate matter for our newspaper publication.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

The Rebel Raid—Latest from the Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28.

I have information from Harper's Ferry up to noon to day. Up to that time the rebels had made no demonstration on that place. Gen. Hunter has his headquarters in the town. Gen. Wright, who is in command of all our forces in that Department, has his headquarters at Monocacy, with his forces well disposed for any emergency.

Gens. Averill, Crook and Kelly are safe and well.

Details have been received of the fate of Col. Mulligan. During a charge on the rebel lines at the battle of Winchester he was shot in the shoulder and thigh. A squad of his men attempted to carry him off the field, when the rebels, who were pressing our lines, came charging on and the colors of Mulligan's (Irish) brigade were endangered. Mulligan said to the squad which was carrying him, "Lay me down and save the flag." The men refused, when he again commanded them to lay him down, this time more peremptorily. He was laid down and fell into the hands of the rebels. A flag of truce was sent to endeavor to learn of his condition, and if dead, to secure his body. His wife accompanied the flag of truce; I have not yet learned with what success.

It has become the opinion now that the rebels only want to hold the mouth of the Shenandoah valley in order to harvest the crops and carry them off to Richmond.

Officers of Gen Crook's staff say the valley has been very extensively planted, and crops there are unusually fine this season.

Whatever may be their intention, our military authorities have custody of all the fords of the Potomac, which will be thoroughly guarded in case the rebels might think of carrying off the crops of Pennsylvania after they have finished the crops in the Shenandoah valley.

It is now generally believed that Early has been reinforced by part of Longstreet's corps, and it is stated that Longstreet himself is in command of all the rebel forces in the valley.

Dispatches from Baltimore indicate that movements are in progress by which the rebels will be compelled to leave the Shenandoah Valley sooner than they anticipate.

Details of all such movements are of course contraband just now. Let us hope something will be done to show Early & Co. that we are wide-awake.

Gen. Hunter has began to make Frederick City too hot for secessionists who were active in pointing out Union men, and otherwise assisting the rebels during their late visit to that place. The secesh protest, but Hunter will hear no excuse.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

Advices from Upper Maryland represent the people yet much alarmed at the prospect of another invasion. Business is almost suspended in Frederick and Hagerstown, and many of the citizens had left. The Government property at Frederick has been removed to a safe place. The rebel movement in the valley does not yet develop its strength or its purpose, nor has it yet attained an alarming aspect. So far as is known the rebels have not only not seized Harper's Ferry, or any of the fords of the river, but have not indicated any desire to do so. They maintain a threatening attitude, and are giving us time to make all needful preparations. Their pickets occupied the Virginia shore opposite Williamsport at last advices, and there was some harmless picket firing.

A Virginia refugee reports that the force is the same as that recently in Maryland and that it has not been materially increased in numbers. He says Early is chief in command with Breckinridge next, and that they and their respective staffs stopped over night at his house last Friday. He says they had two hundred mounted and armed negroes in their commands, who seemed to be acting as forced guides, &c.

No rebels have crossed the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 28.—Advices from Baltimore show that Gen. Crook in retreating from Winchester, lost about 1,000 men and a few guns.

Gen. Kelly is still at Cumberland. The rebel strength is believed to be nearly 30,000, under A. P. Hill, Early having left on account of a wound.

Gen. Wright has been placed in command of all the troops on the Upper Potomac, and is moving on the rebels, having reached Martinsburg.

Trains run regularly between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry.

FREDERICK, Thursday, July 28—3 P. M.—A stage from Hagerstown has just arrived. I learn from passengers that all is quiet on the Upper Potomac. Rebel scouts have disappeared from the line of the Potomac, and it is said that they have fallen back beyond Martinsburg. It is the belief that the rebels are simply remaining in the valley north for the purpose of getting the crops.

Gen. Averill I now learn with certainty is uninjured and at the head of his cavalry.

Col. Mulligan is undoubtedly killed.

The particulars I obtain of Sunday's battle, which took place between Bunker Hill and Winchester, must lessen its importance some. Our dismounted cavalry is reported to have behaved badly and occasioned the loss we suffered. In actual fighting we inflicted quite as much damage as we sustained, but in the disaster of retreat we lost a good many prisoners.

The rebels have not yet shown the slightest signs of pushing their incursions across the Potomac, and in consequence the population of lower Maryland are quieting down. The Union citizens of Frederick who had designed taking flight, and had sent away their plate, have now made up their minds to remain.

The *Times'* correspondent at Frederick telegraphs that persons arriving there from Hagerstown this p. m. report no rebels had shown themselves anywhere on the Potomac.

Col. Mulligan's fate is not known, but a flag of truce was yesterday sent into the rebel lines to ascertain regarding him.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 28.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is reported that General Hunter's request to be relieved of his command has been acceded to, and that Crook, who has just been appointed Brevet Major General, succeeds him.

The rebel raid seems to have dwindled into a comparatively small affair.

It is understood the Government is in receipt of information that Hill's rebel corps, which was reported to have reinforced Early, is still at Petersburg, and the column which has been operating in the valley is only a portion of the late invasion. There is a general feeling here that the affair is about over, and that when the forces which are *en route* to the scene of action shall arrive, the rebels will be gone. It is certain they have not crossed the Potomac, and it is believed that the evacuation of Martinsburg was unnecessary.

The New York *Tribune's* special from Washington, July 27, says: Gen. Grant, in reply to a telegram to-day, addressed to him by the President, as to whether any considerable body of rebel troops had left his front to reinforce Early and Breckinridge, replied that the rebel army at Petersburg was as strong as ever, and that he did not believe any considerable force had been sent to the Valley.

No news has been received here from the Upper Potomac. The fords of the Susquehanna are to be fortified. Engineers were sent to Harrisburg to day for that purpose.

The following order has just been issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 234.—Brevet Major Gen. George Crook is specially assigned by the President to command in the Department of West Virginia, with the rank and pay of Brevet Major General.

By direction of the President, Brevet Maj. Gen. Wm. Emory is assigned to duty according to his brevet as Major General.

The *Herald* has the following from the Department of West Virginia: Gen Averill is neither killed nor wounded, and the same of Gen. Kelly.

The reports in regard to the capture made of prisoners by the enemy are much exaggerated. On Sunday, 150 prisoners of war, recently captured by Gens. Crook and Averill, arrived at Wheeling, to be forwarded elsewhere.

The *World's* special from Washington, July 27, says: More recent intelligence is being developed regarding the rebel advance on the Upper Potomac since the fight on Saturday last (not Sunday, as heretofore published) in front of Winchester. The enemy made no new demonstration beyond occupying Martinsburg on Sunday and Monday. On yesterday, there is authority for stating, they evacuated that place, and have not as yet appeared at any of the Potomac fords. It is believed that it was only a portion of Early's forces that advanced so far up the Valley. Our cavalry succeeded in removing all supplies from Martinsburg across the Potomac, at Williamsport, which place is held by our forces.

Last night our troops held Harper's Ferry, Maryland Heights and Hagerstown, and no rebel cavalry had been seen in Maryland.

The report that A. P. Hill's corps had joined Early's forces, which are known to be those that occupied Winchester, is untrue, as Grant is stated to have telegraphed that Hill's corps is still in front of Petersburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28.—A gentleman from Baltimore reports great ignorance there regarding military movements. The city is quiet, but intense anxiety at the suppression of news caused the most improbable rumors; among others that the bank and public officers were preparing to remove their valuables from the city. Our informant believes that a raid into Pennsylvania is the object of the rebels, but before they can get there they must defeat our forces now threatening their right wing.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28—noon.—A dispatch from Frederick to the *American*, to-day, says: All is quiet here. The news from the front looks favorable. We still hold Harper's Ferry. There is some uneasiness on the line of the Northern Central Road, and apprehensions of a raid. An order has been issued to remove the rolling stock. It is thought that the report is sensational.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.—The latest authentic intelligence is that Gen. Kelly occupies Martinsburg. There has been no heavy fighting within the past four or five days, and there is no information that the rebels have recrossed into Maryland.

The rebels occupy Falling Waters, on the Virginia side, and our forces Williamsport, on the Maryland side, the contest being for the ford.

There is no evidence that Early has been reinforced.

The affair at Winchester on Saturday, when Col. Mulligan was wounded, was only a skirmish. Gen. Crook was forced to retreat, finding his small command flanked.

FROM ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The Rebel Raiders—Thornton Crosses into Kansas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Thursday, July 28, 1864.

Col. Catherwood, commanding the 6th State Militia and 1st Iowa cavalry, telegraphed to headquarters from Haynesville, Clay county, that he is making clean work of the guerillas in that region. He also says that Thornton and part of his force has crossed the Missouri river.

They crossed at a point above Lexington.

Recruiting for the new twelve months' regiments very brisk. No difficulty in raising the number called for. Many prominent citizens have enlisted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Loan—The People Coming Forward.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28.

THE NEW LOAN.

The response to Secretary Fessenden's appeal in behalf of the new loan, is going beyond our most sanguine expectations. About two and a half millions were subscribed for yesterday in New York alone. No report was received from Boston, Philadelphia or other great cities, but private advices indicate large subscriptions there as well as in New York. Private advices from New York to-day are quite satisfactory. The First National Bank of this city, had about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars subscriptions to-day. The returns from the West are not expected for two or three days.

The old and rich Merchant's Bank of Boston has come under the operation of the National Banking Law, and is now known as the Merchant's National Bank; is a designated depository of public moneys, and is therefore authorized to receive subscriptions to the new loan.

SERVES HER RIGHT.

One of the Baltimore female rebels found guilty of corresponding with the enemy, has been sentenced to imprisonment during the rebellion, and to employment for the benefit of Union soldiers. She has been sent to Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

THE SEMMES CASE.

A correct statement of the action of the Navy Department in relation to Semmes and his brother pirates carried off by the English tender, Deerhound, is, that the case was referred to a board of three naval officers who reported that under the law of war, and following the precedent established in the Mercedal case, they were properly our prisoners. This decision was approved, and a formal demand has been or will be as soon as possible made of the Rebel Government to release a corresponding number of our men held by them as prisoners by way of exchange. It is not true that any demand is to be made upon England for their rendition.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Fessenden expects to leave for the North on Saturday afternoon. The Railroad Company places a special car at his disposal. He will remain in Philadelphia one or two days, and perhaps one day in New York.

LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Evening, July 28.—The situation at Alexandria is unchanged. Advices have been received at the War Department giving the gratifying assurance of the safety of Gen. Averill. He is now at Hagerstown, slightly wounded, but will soon be fit for duty.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Interesting Summary of Illinois News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

An affray occured between some soldiers and the Ticket Clerk at the Great Western Railroad depot to-day. An intoxicated, returning soldier struck the clerk, whereupon another soldier knocked his comrade down, and an officer coming up he was secured and gagged. A number of soldiers hearing of the affair rushed to the depot with pistols drawn and threatening to fire on the officer and his men if the man was not released. Finally upon the matter being explained to them they dispersed. The affair at one time looked very serious.

Col. Oakes declined to send a force to disperse the rebel encampment in Fayette county, unless the civil authorities there first endeavor to do so, and failing in the attempt by civil process, then call upon the United States authorities. As the civil authorities of the county are all Copperheads, it is not at all likely that they will move in the matter, and so the nest of rebels will remain to inflict all the injury they can upon the peaceable Union inhabitants of the county.

John R. Eden, an intense Copperhead, has been renominated for Congress in the 7th district, in the 39th legislative district composed of the counties of Coles, Edgar, Douglas and Vermillion. The Copperheads have renominated Abraham Boyer of Edgar, Leonidas Chapin of Coles, and Resin Hortier of Vermillion to the Legislature.

A few days ago, four convicts in the Penitentiary, while at work cutting stone, attacked the guard and tried to escape. A convict named Cassidy, convicted of murder, helped the guard to overpower and secure the assailants.

The thermometer to-day stood at 90 deg. in the shade at 2 o'clock, with quite a breeze from the west.

Lanphier, the Copperhead candidate for Circuit Clerk, carried the twelve delegates in this city, yesterday, with five more from the country. He secures the nomination.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Guerilla Operations in Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 28.

The publication of full particulars of the great Vallandigham-Copperhead-Sterling-Price-Rebel conspiracy lately formed by the order of American Knights has created a profound sensation. It is believed that large amounts of arms have been sent into Missouri through Quincy in trunks, by the Illinois Copperheads, for the use of Missouri guerilas.

An assessment is to be levied on rebels along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to pay for the damage done to the road and bridges by rebels.

Senator Lane has returned to Kansas running big risks of guerillas.

Parties from the Northwest represent that our soldiers are making the disloyal feel the war in Platte county, and are killing every rebel found in arms, giving notice to amnestied rebels to quit the State, and carrying out the most radical policy toward the rebels generally.

The Brunswick paper of Saturday says: We learn that L. Long and Jesse Mason, two Union men, living in the northern part of the county were killed by bushwhackers yesterday evening, about six o'clock. John Willard, Esq., living in the same neighborhood, left home two or three days ago, expecting to be gone only a few hours, and has not yet been heard from. We presume he is murdered.

Further particulars concerning the proof of co-operation between Vallandigham and Sterling Price will be given in a few days.

Gen. E. B Brown, commander of the Central District of Missouri, is in town. He says there is no doubt of Quantrell's death. He has the evidence of many rebels in different parts of the country to that effect, and some cypher letters addressed to Quantrell, taken from the body of a rebel who was supposed to be Quantrell; but subsequent investigation satisfied the General that Quantrell had really been killed.

FROM KANSAS.

Details of the Shooting of Samuel Hallett.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 28.—A Kansas City dispatch gives the particulars of the death of Samuel Hallett, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, who was killed at Wyandotte, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was returning to his office from dinner, and when but a few steps from the Garno House, a man named O. Tolcott deliberately shot him in the spine, killing him instantly.

No words passed between the parties. Tolcott was formerly an employee on the road, and last winter had a law suit with Hallett, in which Tolcott was beat. He made his escape to the woods, and efforts are being made for his arrest. Mr. Hallett's remains will be taken to his friends in New York in charge of his brother.

FROM OTTUMWA.

Attempted Lynching of a Murderer.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, June 27.—McComb, the murderer of Miss Harvey, was to-day taken from the jail by a mob, and taken to Sugar Creek, the place where he committed the murder. Here a rope was placed around his neck, and he was given half an hour to live. Some five thousand persons were present and the procession was over a mile long.

LATER—5:30 p. m.—McComb has been rescued and returned to jail. There is now a strong guard around the jail to prevent further violence.

Trinity Bay—Where's DeSauty?

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Thursday, July 28.—Her Majesty's steamer Margaretta Stevenson, Capt. J. Orlebar, left here this morning, for Trinity Bay, with Mr. Cyrus W. Field on board, for the purpose of selecting a place for landing the Atlantic cable.

A STARTLING REVELATION.

An Immense Conspiracy Discovered—Plot for a Northwestern Confederacy.

A Secret Order, Sworn to Revolution—Its Origin, Oath, Degrees and Programme.

Important Arrests and Testimony—Prominent Public Men Involved—Vallandigham's Part in the Play—A Circumstantial and Detailed Statement.

[From Yesterday's St. Louis Democrat.]

The toleration of known enemies in active open hostility to the Government, and in undisguisedly giving important aid and comfort to the foe, might have been expected, and may still be expected to produce imminent peril to the national cause. Against such dangerous tolerance this journal has loudly and incessantly protested, and will continue to protest, so long as peril remains. To such tolerance we are convinced is due a large proportion of our defeats in the field, as well as the destruction of thousands of lives, and an incalculable amount of property by guerilla warfare. The one overshadowing, all-pervading and most mischievous blunder of the war, in our humble judgment, has been a credulous and groundless faith in known traitors, and tenderness for their so-called rights. This policy has given them vantage ground whence to yield a tremendous power for our destruction, and this power they never have scrupled to use. Our State is to-day the victim of this policy—a policy called lenient, but in fact the most mercilessly cruel that the cunning of Satan could have invented. Its fruits are the hacked corpses of Union men, and the ashes of their property. These and like fruits that have abounded in the past are multiplying in the present, and the prospect is that, unless the fatal policy is soon utterly changed, they will continue to augment in future. In view of the conservative tolerance of the enemy among us, we have felt no surprise at the conflagration of millions of Government property in St. Louis itself—no surprise at the guerilla havoc of life and property in the country, and none at the late declarations and boasts of the guerilla Thornton at Platte City.

In each important city presumed to repose under the national flag, its most black-hearted enemies defiantly throw the rag of treason to the breeze, not in so much bunting perhaps, but a millionfold more significantly and potentially in the rebel press, breathing traitorous hate as genuine and as diabolical as rankles in the bitterest foe in Dixie, and serving the Confederate cause as effectively as so many blazing batteries in the field. When this can be done, inimical organization in secret can flourish, and immense help can be and is given to the armed hosts in battle with our own troops. At any development of treasonable operations with Lee, Beauregard and Johnston, under the stars and stripes and beneath the very shadow of our national and State capitols—nay, in the halls of legislation and chambers of certain State Executives—no one need feel astonishment.

AN AVERRED CONSPIRACY.

In April, May and June last a number of prominent citizens of St. Louis, and other parts of Missouri, were arrested by order of Provost Marshal Sanderson, but on what charge did not transpire. The matter excited considerable comment and inquiry, which abated as some were released with assurances that the suspicions against them proved groundless, while others were set free on bond or retained in custody for future examination. Latterly rumors have been rife that there was much more in the occasion of these arrests than had been imagined; that, in fact, a cunningly concealed but dangerous conspiracy had at length been found to exist, the full nature and extent of which the authorities had much difficulty in determining. The matter weeks ago became a topic of conversation in the better informed circles in St. Louis, but evident reasons forbade public reference to the subject. Within the last week the previously indefinite reports have taken shape, and though no authentic disclosures have been made, it is now no secret as to what, substantially, the suspected organization is nor who is in full possession of the proofs. The St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago TRIBUNE, writing briefly on the 22d instant, first gives publicity to the principal points.

It now appears that the arrests referred to, some made as early as last April, grew out of reliable information of the existence of an extensive secret organization contemplating a distinct and effective movement to co-operate with the armed rebels in the overthrow of the Government. The clue was gained by Provost Marshal General Sanderson, as early as last March, and has since engaged his laborious and careful attention, producing an investigation in which voluminous testimony has been taken, and numerous additional arrests have been made, both in the city and elsewhere.

Of the citizens arrested, a number were refused parole and bond, and continued imprisoned. It now leaks out that those men have been found to be influential officers of an extensive association, co-operating with a similar one in rebeldom, looking to the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy [illegible] the programme [illegible] details of this matter might remove the statement of any improbability arising from the apparent hopelessness of such an enterprise, but for good reasons they are not at present permitted to be published. Col. Sanderson has, we understand, unraveled the plot, not without the expenditure of much time and patience, as well as labor, it being necessary with extreme caution to gain the introduction of trustworthy Unionists into the councils of the suspected parties. The testimony collected, embodying the reports of his agents and proceedings of the secret "Lodges" or "Temples," cover, it is said, a full ream of foolscap paper, and has been transmitted, in a report to Gen. Rosecrans, to the authorities at Washington.

The projects of these conspirators in this Department have of course been "headed off," and it is to be hoped that they will be disposed of in like summary manner elsewhere.

The evidence is said to implicate many public men, and proves the organization formidable and dangerous, if undiscovered. One of the arrested parties vainly offered a bond of $500,000 for his release.

The gathered facts warrant the belief that the following may be relied upon as a tolerably correct exposition of a conspiracy whose numbers, treasonable purposes, and effective organization, are certainly calculated to startle the loyal people of this country, and to excite grave apprehensions of a fresh peril:

THE ORDER.

The order is a secret one. It is called by different names in different localities or States, and is known among its members by these initials written thus, O. A. K. Its real object is to embarrass and thwart the administration of the general Government in the conduct of the war, and overthrow the Government if that be necessary to secure the supremacy of the order. Its professions as well as its purposes are different in different States; thus, while it professes and proclaims a war policy in New York, Pennsylvania, and other States, in Ohio and other western States it is for peace; so while in the eastern section of the Union it is clamorous for the restoration of the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," in the western its undisguised object and avowed policy is the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy.

ITS PRINCIPLE AND OATH.

The aim and fundamental principle, if principle it may be called, upon which the organization is founded, and which is incorporated in the oath or obligation of every degree taken by any member thereof, is that the chosen officers of our Government have usurped authority, and they claim it not only as their right, but as their duty, to resist those officers, and if needs be to expel them by force—in plain, unvarnished English, that Abraham Lincoln is an usurper, and that it is not only their right, but their duty to drive him out of the White House. It is claimed by them, and so explained in the oath or obligation itself which they take, that such resistance to the existing functionaries of the Government is not revolution, but only the assertion of right. To make this point more clear, the following extract from the oath is given:

"In accordance with the principles upon which is founded the American theory, Government can exercise only delegated powers; hence if those shall have been chosen to administer the Government shall assume to exercise powers not delegated, they should be regarded and treated as *usurpers*."

The meaning of this, to leave no doubt, is explained in the same obligation still further by these words:

"The reference to inherent power, as also to existing necessity, on the part of the functionary for the sanction of any arbitrary exercise of power by him, we will not accept in palliation or excuse."

ORIGIN.

The origin of the order is traced to the Southern Confederacy, and it has been erected upon the ruins of "the Knights of the Golden Circle," which at one time was extensive among officers of the rebel army, and their sympathizing secession friends in the loyal States. That order having been thoroughly exposed—its rituals, signs, grips, &c., made known to the public—it became necessary to organize something in its stead.

STERLING PRICE THE CHIEF.

The result of the efforts, it would seem, was the order of American Knights, of which Major General Sterling Price, of the rebel army, became the chief, known by the title of Supreme Commander, while a distinguished demagogue and agitator, from Ohio, sojourned at the city of Richmond, in exile, he it would seem was fully enlightened in the mysteries, objects and purposes of this sublime rebel order, and submitted to all its rights and privileges as a member.

VALLANDIGHAM IN IT.

The next step was a gigantic conspiracy between himself and the rebel authorities, to inaugurate another rebellion in the loyal States to separate the West from the East, and thus give aid and comfort to the Southern rebellion. To do this he was made supreme commander of the Northern section of the order, embracing the loyal States, and was assisted to make his escape through the blockading fleet to Canada, whither he fled to establish his headquarters and commence the organization of the Northern section of the order of traitors.

HIS WORK IN CANADA.

Soon after the arrival of this infamous traitor in Canada, he had a conference with the master spirit of those in affinity of feeling and sentiment with him from the various loyal States, especially those of the West. The names of those visiting him there at the Clifton House are all known and preserved, to be furnished to the public whenever occasion may require that it should be known who the conspirators are that early met in conclave, upon foreign soil, to confer with him and aid him in the organization of this secret league of sworn traitors. It is not necessary now to enumerate, but prominent among those visitors may be given the names of such men as William B. Reed, of Philadelphia; George H. Pendleton and George E. Pugh, of Ohio; Christian Kribben, of St. Louis; Wilbur F. Storey and Merrick, of Chicago. Facts and evidence are at hand throwing a flood of light on the object of the visits there, and the results following from the conference, which in due time, no doubt, will reach the public eye.

On the approach of fall, and after having had all the interviews and conferences at the Clifton House and concluded his arrangements for the organization of the order in the different loyal States, the supreme commander of the northern section changed his headquarters to Windsor, Canada West, where he could have more free and unembarrassed intercourse with its members in the Western States.

VALLANDIGHAM'S SECRET ADDRESS.

About the first of January last he issued an address to the lodges or temples throughout the loyal States, of which a published copy has been obtained, and which discloses freely the treasonable character of the order. It may not be out of place to give some quotations from it to show the character of the order and the treasonable purposes its members have in view. Here is one extract:

"Brothers, again renew your solemn vows! Swear at your hearthstones—at the altars consecrated to your household gods! Swear in the holy sanctuary where your fathers worshipped—at their tombs and by their sacred memories! that (here quoting the language of the obligation of the order) "I will at all times if need be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed in my own country. First of all against any armed monarch, prince, potentate, power, or Government usurper, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish or have inaugurated a government for themselves of their own free choice, in accordance with and formed upon, the eternal principles of truth! This I do promise without regard to the name, station or designation of the invading power, whether it shall arise from within or come from without."

Here is another quotation, also the language of the obligation of the order:

"That I will never take up arms in behalf of any monarch, prince, or government which does not recognise the sole authority of power to be the will of the governed, expressly and distinctly declared—nor in any cause or service as a mercenary, thus have you sworn at the altars of your order, in the presence of your God and the brothers assembled. The time is near when these vows must be redeemed! The despotism which has crushed us under its iron heel so long is the *Government usurped* which is found in arms and waging war against our noble States, and would degrade them from sovereignties to the mean condition of dependencies of a centralized power."

These extracts are in themselves sufficient, but another is added:

"Such a picture, gloomy, dark and blood-marked, the contemplation of which mantles with the rush of shame the cheek of manhood, is exhibited upon every spot of our once bright and beautiful land which has been pressed by the Vandal feet of the Federal army. Brothers! You, the noble, gallant men, citizens of the great States within the bonds of brotherhood which are yet unscathed by the flames of war, to you I appeal. Contemplate the picture thus but too dimly sketched, and say, while you so invoke the God of truth and justice to witness the sincerity of your vows, this picture shall not be reproduced on our homes and fair fields."

And, lastly, there is still another:

"To be prepared for this crisis now approaching, we must catch from afar the earliest and faintest breathings of the spirit of the storm. To be successful when the storm comes, we must be watchful, patient, brave, confident, organized, armed.'

MEETING OF THE GRAND COMMANDERS.

A meeting of the Grand Commanders of the different States took place in the city of New York on the 22d of February last. Its object was to organize an outbreak on the 16th of March, the day which had been fixed on which the draft for the raising of troops was to be made, but no definite plans or purposes, owing, perhaps, mostly to the absence of the Supreme Commander of the Northern Section, were agreed upon. The names of the conspirators thus assembled are, however, known. They are watched, and may be taken care of in good season. Failing to arrive at any definite conclusion, an adjournment was had for the purpose of having a consultation with their leader, in exile in Canada West. A convocation of the Grand Commanders of the different States was accordingly held at the headquarters of the Supreme Commanders, at Windsor, in the beginning of April last. Among those in attendance was the celebrated Abbe McMasters of New York; Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis; Lafayette Develin, of Indiana, and a number of others, whose names will reach the public at the proper time.

THE DEGREES.

The programme agreed upon at Windsor, in the beginning of April, will be given after adding some further remarks with regard to the character of the organization—its degrees, the first being published in one pamphlet, the two next in another, copies of which have been obtained, and the contents of which will, no doubt, at the proper time, find their way into the newspapers. The first degree seems to be a weak and diluted dose for novices who may have squeamish stomachs. The great mass of the members of the order are admitted only into the mysteries of it thus far, the leaders thus securing their support without endangering themselves by allowing their followers to know too much of their treasonable conspiracy. Once thus entrapped into the solemnity of an oath, those of the first degree become the blind and ready instruments of the more intelligent, knavish and traitorous, who are admitted to the mysteries of the higher degrees. The lodges or temples have a list of members in the nature of a lodge muster roll, copies of which have also been obtained, and are in themselves a curiosity to look at. These rolls one would suppose to be a list of members of a literary association, while those understanding its real meaning would readily know that a member marked down as having a copy of the St. Louis *Republican* was the owner of one rifle, and that he who was set down for two copies of the St. Louis *Union* was the owner of that number of revolvers, and so on.

THE OBLIGATIONS.

The obligations of this order are of a truly astonishing character. A few extracts from them will show their nefarious character.

"I solemnly promise that I will never reveal or make known to any person or persons, by sign or signs, word or words, nor in any other manner, the ceremonies in which I have just taken a part, nor the names, nor persons who have participated with me, nor any single word nor thing, which I have heard or have seen herein."

* * * * * * * * *

"I do solemnly promise that I will never reveal or make known to any one, any or either of the signs, hails, passwords, watchwords, initials, cyphers, emblems, insignia, nor signs manual, of the M. E. D.—O. A. K.—except to prove a man claiming to be a member of that degree."

* * * * * * * * *

"I do further solemnly promise that I will, at all times, in all places, yield and observe a prompt obedience, without remonstrance or question, to every mandate, command, order, or request, of any immediate Grand Commander, in all things touching or relating to the purposes of the O. A. K., if in my power to do so."

* * * * * * * * *

"I do further solemnly promise that whenever the principles which our order inculcates shall be assailed in my own State or county, I will defend those principles with my sword and my life, in whatsoever capacity may be assigned me by the competent authority of our order;" * * * "that I will never pronounce the name of this order in the hearing of any man, woman, or child, except to a member of this order whom I know to be such; that I will ever have in most holy keeping each and every secret of this order which may be confided to me by a member, either within or without the temple, and rather than reveal which I will consent to any torture, *even unto death by torture*." * * *

"I do further promise that I will at all times, if needs be, take arms in the cause of the oppressed in my country first of all, against any monarch, prince, potentate, power or government *usurper*, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish, or have inaugurated a Government for themselves, of their own free choice, in accordance with, and founded upon, the eternal principles of truth. This I do promise without regard to the name, station, condition or designation of the invading or coercing power, whether it shall arise within or come from without."

* * * * * * * * *

"I do solemnly promise and swear sacredly to observe, perform and keep, with a full knowledge and understanding, and with my full assent that the penalty which will follow a violation of any or either of these my solemn vows will be a *shameful death*."

THE SIGNS, ETC.

The signs, passwords, &c., being of a changeable character, it is not worth while to describe at length. As originally organized, the password of the first degree was "Nu-oh-lac," being the word "Calhoun" spelt backwards. That of the second degree was "Webster." The signal of distress is "Ochone," "Ochone," "Ochone." The street sign of recognition is given by placing the hand of the left arm on the right breast, and raising the right to angle of forty-five degrees, with the shoulder on a right line with them.

The grip is a full grasp of the hand, with the index finger so extended as to rest upon the wrist of the person addressed. The toe of the person desiring to be recognized is also placed at the hollow of the foot of the other. This order has also badges by which members recognize each other, which are worn in various ways and manners—in many instances as neckties; samples of these have also been obtained, and the house that imports them in this city ascertained.

ACCOUNTS OF STRENGTH.

There are different accounts of the strength of this organization among the members themselves. At a meeting not long since, held by the Wayne Lodge or Temple, in this city, the Grand Worthy, in his lecture to the newly initiated, gave an account of the condition of the order and its rapid progress in numbers and strength, in which he stated its membership to be as follows: Between 20,000 and 30,000 in Missouri; nearly 150,000 in Illinois, of whom 80,000 were well armed and organized; 100,000 in Indiana; nearly 100,000 in Ohio, of whom one-half were well armed and organized; in Kentucky, from 60,000 to 70,000; in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, already very strong, are rapidly on the increase. In Michigan, Iowa, and other Western States, not yet very strong, nevertheless making rapid progress. A principal officer of the organization in New York State, where it is known as the McClellan Minute Men, has stated its strength in that State to be over 200,000.

MEMBERS ARMED.

It is one of the requirements of the order that all its members should be in the possession of arms, and these are enumerated, as well as the amount of ammunition he may have on the muster-roll of his Lodge or Temple.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme agreed upon at the Supreme Council at Windsor, in Canada, in April last, as gathered from the proceedings of the different lodges, was as follows: Vallandigham, at that meeting, announced his determination to secure his election and represent his old Congressional District in Ohio at the Democratic National Convention, then called to meet at Chicago on the 4th of July. Starting out with this determination, the conspirators then resolved he should go to Chicago *volens volens*. While there he was to make a speech proclaiming the doctrines of the order—in other words, pronouncing the existing Administration of the Government to be a power usurped, which the people had not only a right but which it was their duty to expel, and if needs be by force; it was, in fact, to inaugurate a rebellion in the free States, in all of which he was to be sustained and supported by the order. The Grand Commanders of the different States were to be there, each with a thoroughly organized and fully armed trained band, or body guard, who, when assembled, were to form an army corps to defend Vallandigham, and, by force of arms, resist all interference with him. This step, it was believed, would precipitate the people in each free State into an armed conflict with each other; and it was to be the signal to the members of the order throughout the States to unite in open resistance to the lawful authorities. The trained bands who were thus to be gathered together were to go there only in pairs or squads, so as to excite no suspicions in the localities from which they came. The incredulous may regard this statement, considering the appearance of Vallandigham in Ohio before the time fixed for the National Convention at Chicago, as affording in itself evidence of its unreliability; but, so far from this being the fact, the real state of the case need but be known to make it proof conclusive of its truthfulness. The explanation of Mr. Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio is to be found in the fact that he was on the point of being defeated as a delegate to the Chicago Convention. A large portion of his own friends shrank from taking a step which they feared would involve him and them in ruin, and they resisted, therefore, with all their power and might, his election to that Convention. So well was he aware of it, and so thoroughly had he become satisfied of it, that nothing but his own personal appearance in the convention on the day of its assembling would save him from defeat, that he resolved upon the feat which he performed. He appeared at Hamilton just before the Convention proceeded to the election of delegates, made his speech, and the result was his election by acclamation. This is not a matter of conjecture, but the most indubitable evidence is at hand, such as cannot be gainsayed either by himself or by his friends, or any one else—of the truth of the history thus given of his return to his home. As already stated, the programme agreed upon for Vallandigham's demonstration at Chicago, if it were suppressed, would lead to a general conflict between the people throughout the free States. Members of the order were expected to rise, kill, or make prisoners of the civil and military authorities, such as governors, commanders of armies, commanders of departments, districts, posts, forts, &c., &c., seize the arsenals, arms, public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown and the revolution complete. But more of this hereafter, in its more appropriate place.

[illegible] AND MAIL CARRIERS.

Under the auspices of this secret organization [illegible] of messengers and mail carriers have been established, and are now being carried on between the rebel and loyal States. In many instances rebel women—some of them of character and standing in society, and not a few of them outwardly professing to be loyal—are engaged in this treasonable business; some of these have been ferreted out, arrested and punished in this Department, and others are now in prison awaiting their trial.

THE GRAND COMMANDER IN MISSOURI.

The Grand Commander of the order in this State Chas. L. Hunt, a native of this city, but for years is the Belgian Consul here; Charles E. Dunn, holding the position of Superintendent of Public Lamps of this city, is the Deputy Grand Commander; Green B. Smith is the Grand Secretary, and T. Jefferson Jones the Grand Counsellor. All these have been arrested and (except Hunt) are now in confinement in Gratiot street prison. Many others who were most active and holding high positions in the order, have also been arrested and are imprisoned or under heavy bonds for their good behavior, and to appear for trial when called for. But for these arrests at the proper time, thus throttling the hydra-headed monster before it could culminate in the treasonable conspiracy, there would have been, in all human probability, sad scenes of havoc and destruction in this already devastated Department.

A number of those thus arrested have been examined under oath, and not one of them has as yet so far respected his oath as to acknowledge any knowledge or membership of such an order, though enough witnesses are at hand and ample proof at command to establish their membership and participation in the order beyond all question. One main feature of the order is thus verified in the conduct of its own members, namely, that it is a deliberate system of falsehood and deception, striking at the very root of society and government, taking away all props of safety and protection.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

A large list of the members of the order in the different States is in the possession of the Provost Marshal General of this Department and also of the Government at Washington, giving the names of the master spirits and the active members not only in this department but in all the States. The publication of that list and of the additions, which are still daily being made, cannot fail to create consternation among the traitorous conspirators.

ATROCIOUS CONCLAVE IN ST. LOUIS.

No attempt is made in the official report to give particulars, the details being given in documents accompanying it, which make about a ream of legal cap. This fact taken from one of the accompanying documents, is, however, specially referred to in the report as coming from a member of the order who was present as an eye-witness to the proceedings, at a meeting of the Lodge at the corner of O'Fallon street and Broadway, over which Dr. Shore presided, who is now in Gratiot street prison. A member named Harris, known by the sonbriquet of "*Bloodthirsty* Harris," made the murderous proposition to establish a secret police to patrol the streets of the city every night and kill every soldier they should encounter. This fiendish proposition was early and boldly made in the Lodge, attended by over a hundred members, and was deliberately received, considered and discussed, without a single voice being raised in condemnation of its atrocious character. Several approved it, and it was finally passed over, not because of its atrociousness, but because the general sentiment of those present seemed to be that such a slaughter would be premature, and that the order was not yet sufficiently strong successfully to carry out the measure. This, in itself, is referred to as proof conclusive of the bloody character and designs of the order.

ASSASSINATIONS IN MISSOURI.

It is further stated that numerous cold-blooded assassinations of military officers and radical Union men in the Military District of North Missouri, especially along the western border, have taken place, and been undoubtedly perpetrated at the instigation of the order, and by members of it.

EXPLANATION OF MISSOURI AFFAIRS.

Another fact is referred to, to show the workings of the order. At a meeting of one of the lodges, held at the corner of Webster and Fifth streets, on the 25th of May, a Major Harris, of Cooper county, formerly a rebel officer, but now an inmate of Gratiot street prison, made a speech, in which he stated that he had been traveling through Illinois and over the district of North Missouri, and gave a glaring account of the prosperous condition of the order wherever he had been. He regarded its condition in St. Louis as rather lethargic, but spoke in high terms of praise of its energy and activity in the counties of Callaway, Boone, Howard, Chariton and Cooper. The greatest difficulty experienced by the officers in those counties, he said, was to restrain the members of the order from rising before the proper opportunity should arrive. He had found the same difficulty to exist in the State of Illinois, and appealed to those present to take no hasty steps, but to await the official call of their Grand Commander. He spoke of Gen. Price in the most eulogistic terms; said he had been in constant communication with him, Marmaduke, and the rebels in Arkansas. He expected and looked for a raid from Marmaduke. When he came all should hail and support him as a friend and savior. He referred minutely to the condition of North Missouri; said that all the United States troops had been sent off to the front, and that the enrolled militia would amount to nothing, and could not be relied upon by the Government. He looked upon a rebel raid, therefore, as an easy matter. Two hundred Southern men could, even now, march from the Kansas line to the Mississippi, and take all the United States troops in the district. He gave detailed accounts of the posts where United States troops were stationed, and the number at each; also the points of easy access and passage where none are stationed; thus showing the minute details to which the order gives its attention, and the powerful lever it wields to interfere with and defeat military operations.

CIRCULATION OF DOCUMENTS.

The report goes on to show that the order is also used for the circulation of books, documents and publications of various kinds inculcating rebel views and sentiments. Agents belonging to the order are employed in the various States, for this purpose and immense numbers are being carefully circulated by them. Prominent among those circulated are:

Pollard's Southern History of the War; Official Reports of the Confederate Government; Life of Stonewall Jackson; articles from the *Metropolitan Record*, and a number of other documents.

THE REBEL RELIANCE.

The order, it is affirmed, is in truth the great lever used by the rebel government for its army operations. The members of the Southern section of it, under the control of General Price, meet and confer with members of the Northern section, under the control of Vallandigham, with perfect impunity.

BEAUTIES OF THE AMNESTY.

The Department of the Missouri, it is alleged, is filled with rebel spies, all of whom belong to the order. They come professedly as deserters from Price's army; take the oath of allegiance, and then go to work to organize lodges, and engage in aiding and abetting the rebellion. This is stated to be the result of a well-settled policy of the rebel authorities. Men who so avail themselves of the amnesty oath are given furloughs or leaves of absence for the express purpose of thus operating. This fact is, as is in a subsequent part of the report shown, fully corroborated by the testimony of those who belong to the southern section of the order.

SAFE COMMUNICATION.

Another means of immense power for rebel operations which this order affords, is the perfectly safe communication of important information between the two sections. On this point Colonel Sanderson says he speaks from his own knowledge and experience. He has repeatedly had information, which he obtained from his agents belonging to the order, days before those not belonging to it, or the public, had any knowledge of it. He instances the retrograde movement of Steele's army from Camden to Little Rock, which was known to him in this way three days before the intelligence reached the loyal States, or was made known to the public. So, again, information of the contemplated raid of John Morgan into Kentucky became known to him at least ten days before his public appearance in that State.

M'CLELLAN MINUTE MEN.

In New York this order is known as the "McClellan Minute Men." In its general object and purpose it is the same as the O. A. K. A member of the latter can gain admission into the former. It is, in fact, the same thing with another name, and only adapted to the locality in which it exists, having for its professed object a support of the war policy; which profession is meant only to catch votes, and, having secured them and obtained power, to be thrown aside and exhibit its real object and purposes.

CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It is a singular fact that the recent call for a so-called "Conservative National Convention," at Chicago, at the same time fixed for the Democratic Convention, was signed by B. F. Stevens,

(*Concluded on the Fourth Page.*)

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, for work. Per order.
WM. HIMROD, Jr., Sec'y.

WE ARE GLAD TO SEE THAT the people of Chicago appreciate a good thing and go to Everitt's Art Gallery, 127 Lake street. We had our Photographs taken there, and were delighted with our success. The Photographs made in this establishment for two dollars per dozen are unsurpassed in finish and correct portraiture.
JAS. B. SIMONS.
ASLY B. TROWBRIDGE.

PHYSICIANS.—Perhaps no physician in the West has gained greater reputation in the treatment of Female Diseases than Dr. DODGE, who may be consulted at the Sherman House every four weeks. Next visit Saturday, July 30th. Post Office Box, Chicago, 2975. Patients should call early. Office hours from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE, Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President. Twenty teachers, superb buildings, thorough course of study. Fifty dollars per term for boarding, light, room rent and use of furniture. Unsurpassed facilities in ornamental branches. Send to President Pershing for a catalogue.
M. SIMPSON, Pres. Trustees.

TURNER McCABE, Father of Matthew McCabe, deceased, late of Company B, 42d Illinois Volunteers, will hear of something to his advantage by calling upon us at Room 13, Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House, or addressing us through the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.
HOSMER, COOK & CO.
P. O. Box 3943.

CANCERS.
REV. H. REED
Is devoting his time to the cure of Cancers, and other Tumors, without surgical operation. He will be at the Matteson House the first Tuesday in each month, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., prepared to commence the treatment of cases. Consultation $5. Post Office Box 783, Chicago, Illinois.

STAVES FOR SALE.—50,000 well seasoned White Oak Staves and Heading, for TIGHT WORK, lying on Union Elevator dock, South Branch, near C., B. & Q. R. R. crossing. Also, 100,000 more same quality to arrive. Apply to A. D. HAYWARD, 175 South Water street, room No. 1, up stairs.

$165.00.—I wish to purchase immediately from 500 to 1,000 first class Artillery Horses. They must be all dark colors, from 5 to 9 years old, in good flesh, perfectly sound in all particulars, well broken to harness, strong and active, and to weigh at least 1,100 lbs. For all Horses delivered at the U. S. Corral, and passing the inspection, I will pay the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars.
J. A. POTTER, Capt. & Assist Q. M.
Depot Q. M. Office, Chicago, July 27, 1864.

NEW POTATOES constantly receiving from Southern Illinois. Also, a choice lot of BUTTER on consignment and for sale at
No. 5 Wigwam.
Orders promptly filled by T. DIGBY

PROFESSOR H. A. DE MUNN, the world renowned HAIR RESTORER, continues to be consulted upon all diseases of the HAIR AND BEARD, at his Branch Office, [illegible] Chicago, Illinois. N. B.—All letters should have [illegible]

New Advertisements.

LAND WARRANTS.
THE DEMAND FOR
Military Land Warrants
Is much greater than the supply.
WE HAVE ADVANCED
OUR BUYING RATES
ON ALL SIZES.
We can furnish College Warrants at Reduced Prices. These Warrants can be used in the location of any Government Lands not worth over $1.25 per Acre.
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN,
BANKERS.

7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES
PARTIES HOLDING
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
Maturing August 19th, will bear in mind that the principal is payable at maturity in Legal Tender Notes, but they may be converted before maturing into 1881 Bonds, drawing 6 per cent. interest payable in Gold.
We make conversions of 7 3-10 Notes at a charge of 1-4 per cent. above express charges to and from Washington.
U. S. 5-20 and 1881 Bonds Bought and for sale at market rates.
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS WANTED.
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN,
BANKERS.

WOOL FOR SALE.
WE HAVE IN STORE,
AT OSKALOOSA, IOWA,
100,000 lbs. of Fine Fleece Wool.
Inquire of SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 143 Lake st., or address us at above place.
WHITE, SMITH & CO.

GRAND TRUNK DAILY LINE
OF
New Steamers for Buffalo,
Touching at all points on Lake Michigan, and through to Buffalo, Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York.
THROUGH TO BUFFALO IN THREE DAYS
forty hours less than by any other steamboat line.
The splendid A No. 1 Upper Cabin Steamer MONTGOMERY, Capt. GILLIS, will leave her dock, foot of South Water street, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 30th, at 7 o'clock.
For freight apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, office foot of South Lasalle street Chicago. For passage apply to J. HOUGHTON, foot of South Lasalle st.

GRAND TRUNK DAILY LINE
OF
NEW STEAMERS FOR BUFFALO,
Touching at all points on Lake Michigan, and through to Buffalo, Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. Through
TO BUFFALO IN THREE DAYS,
Forty hours less than by any other steamboat line.
The splendid A No 1 Upper Cabin Steamer, Caldwell, Captain Scott, will leave her dock, foot of South Water street, on Friday evening, July 29th, at 7 o'clock.
For freight apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Office foot of South Lasalle street, Chicago. For passage, apply to J. HOUGHTON, foot of South Lasalle street.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. CHICAGO, July 28, 1864.
All persons whose property has been sold and bid in by the city, upon Warrant 371 South, for the extension of Fourteenth street fifty feet in width from State street east to Indiana avenue, may redeem the same upon payment at the office at any time before
August First,
Of the face of the Certificates with damages at one per cent. per month from the day of sale.
Certificates not paid up, or redeemed by August 1st, 1864, will be sold at
Public Sale at my Office at 12 o'clock M. August 2d, 1864,
To the highest and best bidder of not less than the amount aforesaid for cash.
S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED
BY DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING,
PRINTERS & STATIONERS,
40 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

LADIES WHO INTEND TRAVELING this summer had better call and examine our large stock of
Ladies' Traveling Bags
—AND—
LADIES' PURSES,
WHICH WE ARE CLOSING OUT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
REMOVAL.
HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway,
FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,
NEW YORK.
We have greatly enlarged our manufacturing department, and now have constantly on hand a very large stock of fine sewed work of our own manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. We make all the latest styles of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf Sewed Boots, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters and Buckle Shoes, as well as Ladies', Misses' and Children's Morocco, Glove Kid and Lasting work—all machine sewed and the very best quality of goods.

GINGER WINE.
Very superior. For sale by
CASSILY & CO., 33 South Water St

PORT WINE.
Domestic "Crown Port" for sale by
CASSILY & CO., 33 South Water St.

STEAM WEEKLY TO EUROPE.—THE LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO. will despatch their full power Clyde-built iron Steamships from
NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Calling at QUEENSTOWN,) as follows:
EDINBURGH .... Saturday, July 30th
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... " Aug. 6th
CITY OF LONDON .... " Aug. 13th
Rate of passage payable in U. S. Currency from New York. First-class, $130; third-class, $35. Tickets issued from Liverpool or Queenstown to Chicago at very low rates. Apply to
F. A. EMORY, General Agent,
Cor. Clark and Lake-sts.

NOTICE TO VESSEL OWNERS.—All vessel owners and agents, or others having the control and management of vessels in the city of Chicago, or other ports, are requested to meet at Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, on Friday Evening at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the price of Seamen's wages, and other matters regarding the control and management of vessels.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Hats, Caps and Millinery Goods at wholesale and retail. Also a large lot of Furs. These goods will and must be sold. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine this stock.
A. J. HERZOG, 152 Lake Street.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
STOCK.
Any person having $1,000 to $10,000 of the above stock for sale, can find a purchaser by addressing Box 811, Chicago P. O., stating price.

CARBON OIL! CARBON OIL!
[illegible] BBLS. PRIME PACKAGES.
[illegible] barrels Prime White,
[illegible] barrels Light Straw,
In store and to arrive, which we offer to the trade low. Also Downer's best Benzole.
ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 13 Lasalle st.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN
CROCKERY.
at 121 South Wells street, near Madison st. About [illegible] worth purchased below the rise. A good chance for housekeepers and country merchants. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
[illegible] & SALTONSTALL.

DR. ROBT. C. THOMSON, who [illegible]
EYE AND EAR.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
ORGANS,
A large assortment of Pianos, Melodeons and Organs at Wholesale and retail. Descriptive circulars sent free of charge.
W. W. KIMBALL,
143 Lake street, Chicago.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE,
FOR THE HAIR,
RESTORES GRAY OR FADED HAIR
TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Surely eradicates Dandruff.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Prevents its falling off.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Promotes its natural and healthy growth.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is a most luxuriant dressing.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Contains no dirty sediment to be shaken up before used.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is a clear, transparent fluid—contains no oil—is not a dye and has no deleterious properties.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is delightfully perfumed, and does not turn rancid in warm weather.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is the only perfect dressing and restorer of color combined.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
No lady's toilet is complete without it.
CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is scientifically prepared, cost only $1 per bottle, and is sure to give satisfaction.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
For sale by Druggists generally in city and country.
C. G. CLARK, Proprietor.
LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill., General Agents.

BARGAINS!
Choice Summer Prints
For 30 cents, Worth 37 cents.
YARD WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS
At 50 cents, Worth 75 cents.
LAWNS
Reduced from Three Shillings to Two Shillings.
Summer Dress Goods
Below Old Prices.
Silk Sacques and Mantillas
At less than price of materials by yard.
PARASOLS AT COST AND LESS.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

DOCTOR BIGELOW
WILL RETURN TO THE CITY
AUGUST 12th.
IMPORTANT BUSINESS
CALLS HIM EAST UNTIL THAT TIME.

HARD COAL!
HARD COAL!
HARD COAL!
FOR SALE AT
Holbrook & Parker's Yard,
64 Kingsbury Street, corner Indiana,
North Branch Chicago River.
Post Office address Drawer 6613.
Being connected with the house of JASON PARKER & CO., at Buffalo, N. Y., we are enabled to fill any orders for Lehigh, Blossburg, Hard or Soft Coals at shortest notice.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, AT THE STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.
A Teacher's Institute will be held at the Normal University, beginning on Monday, August 1st, 1864, and continuing four weeks. The required number of names has been sent in, and the arrangements are fully made.
The time will be devoted:
1. To a thorough drill in the methods of teaching the common branches of study.
2. To practical discussions upon the duties of teachers in the school room, including discipline, organization of schools, philosophy of instruction, &c., &c.
3. To a consideration of the rights and duties of the teacher under the law.
4. To drill and discussion upon such other topics as may be thought useful and appropriate.
The exercises will be conducted mainly by the instructors of the University, each of whom will devote an hour each day to the Institute. But the services of eminent educators in other parts of the State will be secured.
Among those who have promised to be present and to address the Institute, are Hon. Newton Bateman, Hon. J. P. Brooks, and W. H. Wells, Esq.
An opportunity will be presented to such as desire it, for practical instruction in Phonography, by a gentleman understood to be a skillful teacher of that art.
Constant and thorough work will be expected of the members.
There will be no expense except for board, which can be had in the immediate vicinity of the University for $3 per week.
All earnest teachers and friends of education, near and remote, are cordially invited to be present.
Every friend of the enterprise is solicited to forward to the undersigned, at Normal, Ill., all the names known to him of persons who will promise to be present.
Members of the Institute are requested to be at Normal on Saturday, July 30th, so as to be ready for work on Monday, August 1st, at 8 a. m.
By stopping at Normal, the expense of conveyance from Bloomington will be saved.
Teachers of Illinois, it is left to you to say whether this Institute shall be successful.
RICHARD EDWARDS,
Principal State Normal University.
The next term of the University will commence on Monday, September 5th.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE
AND
SPECIAL SALE
Of 873 Entire Packages of
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS FOR CASH.
F. M. FRAZER will sell through Messrs. J. B. MYERS & CO., at their Stores, [illegible] Market st., PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday morning, August [illegible], the ENTIRE STOCK of desirable DOMESTIC DRY GOODS in ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
[illegible] bales Red, White, Yellow and Blue, Plain and Twilled Flannels and Sackings.
[illegible] cases Plain and Printed Satinets.
[illegible] " Kentucky Jeans.
[illegible] " [illegible] Wool Linseys.
[illegible] " Miner's Flannels.
[illegible] bales All-Wool Tweeds.
[illegible] cases [illegible] Beaver Cloths.
[illegible] " 11-4 and 12-4 Rochdale Blankets.
[illegible] " Canton Flannels.
[illegible] " Madder and Black Prints.
[illegible] " Androscoggin, Lewiston and Franklin Corset Jeans.
[illegible] bales Tickings.
[illegible] " Brown Drills.
[illegible] cases Bleached Muslins, 4-4 Hope, [illegible] and other staple brands.
[illegible] bales Crash.
[illegible] cases 10-4 and 11-4 Brown and Bleached Sheetings.
[illegible] " Stripes and Checks.
[illegible] bales [illegible] and 4-4 Heavy Brown Sheetings.
The particular attention of the trade is called to this sale, as it will comprise the most desirable makes of goods, and is the largest offering ever made in this or any other market, with one exception. The goods are all in order and original packages.
JOHN B. MYERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SUMMER MERINO GOODS.
We keep a GOOD SUPPLY of
Real English Makes
which are SO SCARCE this season.
ELY, [illegible]
[illegible]

ILLINOIS COAL.
Fresh mined Illinois Coal of the best quality in market. For sale in any quantity by
KELLOGG & GRAY,
Cor. Market and Washington sts.

UNION
STEAM AND WATER HEATING CO.
—FOR—
Warming and Ventilating
Public Buildings, Private Residences, [illegible] Churches, Greenhouses, &c. [illegible] stands unrivalled for [illegible] Durability, Simplicity [illegible]
ECONOMY [illegible]
MURRAY & COLE, 114 [illegible], Chicago.
Also, Agents for [illegible] Window Bands, [illegible]

HARD RUBBER TRUSS
ESTABLISHMENT.
[illegible] CLARK STREET, J. H. [illegible], Manager.
This Truss will cure Rupture, and will never [illegible]

SAVE YOUR OLD PAPERS.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

SHERMAN'S VICTORY AT ATLANTA.

We are opposed to the happy but deceptive faculty which enables many to convert disaster into victory, by processes of honied reasoning and pleasant words, proceeding not from a vigorous and candid judgment, but from a weak and sanguine disposition to believe that "all goes well." But we are compelled by the facts to regard the results achieved by Sherman in the battles of Wednesday and Friday as more satisfactory than would have been the quiet evacuation of Atlanta, without a battle. The occupation of point after point, by flank movements, is to a certain extent dispiriting to the enemy, and encouraging to us, but it merely postpones a trial of strength which is ultimately inevitable, and which alone can be decisive. The driving of the rebel army from Fort Henry is barely remembered, but the penning them up at Fort Donelson is one of the glorious epochs of the war. The occupation of Vicksburg was of slight importance, but the surrender of Pemberton's whole army was the severest blow the rebellion has suffered, so while the withdrawal of the rebel army from Atlanta, in consequence of the failure of Hood's attack on Sherman's right on Wednesday, would have been a success, the severe and telling losses inflicted on his army in the repulse of his assault on our left on Friday, are more important in a military point of view. In front of our 15th, 16th and 17th Corps alone, after Friday's battle, 3,221 dead rebels were buried by our men. We captured 2,100 prisoners. None estimate the rebel loss at less than 13,000, or not far from one fourth of Hood's whole army as usually estimated. The ordinary proportion of wounded to killed would exceed these figures. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is 3,120. Of the three railroads running out of Atlanta to the Southward, two have been severed and Stoneman is raiding against the third. While Hood, with the defeated three-fourths of his army, is still at Atlanta, his situation is growing, we believe, hourly more critical. The defeats heretofore inflicted on him required but the use of from a third to half of Sherman's entire force in each instance, and though our troops are sadly wearied by their protracted and exhausting labors, it is difficult to believe that the utmost desperation of the defeated rebels can render them equal man for man to our own men. While we shall rejoice to learn that our troops are in secure possession of Atlanta, as fixing beyond paradventure the success of the campaign, we cannot but hope that Sherman's efforts to cut off the retreat of Hood's army may succeed, and that there at Atlanta the last soldier of that army may stack his arms in surrender.

The effect of so conclusive a victory, though purchased at the cost of protracted endurance and some losses, would be magical. It would re-open the entire cotton market of the South and exert an incalculable change in the condition of the commercial world so far as affected by the suppression of that source of supply. It would furnish Grant with an additional army for the capture of Richmond. It would be the Yorktown of the war.

THE NEW LOAN.

Secretary Fessenden appeals to the people as patriots, not as financiers, to lend the Government two hundred millions to help put down the rebellion by paying our army and navy. The question to every man and woman who has fifty dollars and upwards to invest is not, can you invest it elsewhere so as to make as much as the Government can afford to pay for it, but do you want to help the Government to save the country? No traitors are expected to take the stock, though they will all have to help redeem it when due. The appeal is to loyal men and women. Not to the rich alone, but to all who have a surplus which they are willing to stake on the continued existence of the Government of the United States. Come forward, and if we cannot gauge your individual patriotism by the strength of your arm, submit to the next best test, the length of your purse. While this offer shows a desire on the part of our new Secretary to throw himself on the voluntary patriotism of the people, there is every reason to believe that no more sure or reasonably profitable investment has been at any time offered. None can deny that the immediate and successful termination of the war is more nearly in prospect now than it has ever been before. While, therefore, the large loans which it has been necessary to put on the market have so increased the volume of Government securities and currency as to impair their value relatively to gold, for that very reason those who invest now may be considered as buying at the ebb to profit by the flood. We are buying in an impaired currency, securities which are soon to be started by the ending of the war, on their way towards gold.

The Treasury Notes offered by Mr. Fessenden will pay to their holders seven and three-tenths per cent per annum in greenbacks for three years, after which they are convertible into bonds bearing interest at the rate of six per cent in gold, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15th, 1867. The advantage to the Government of paying the interest for three years in greenbacks instead of gold is doubtless intended to be about a fair equivalent for the purchasers' opportunity of buying at par the five-twenties which stand to-day at a premium of 8½ per cent. This would be arithmetically true should gold continue for the coming three years to stand at 150. Accordingly as we believe gold will stand for that period above or below that figure, will the present loan be more or less desirable than the five-twenty loan purchased at the present premium. While we could have wished on many accounts an entire uniformity in the modes of raising money on loans, it has no doubt been in accordance with the well considered judgment of our best statesmen and financiers that this appeal should be made to the people. Will they now respond patriotically? For what were all our wealth without a Government to protect it?

SHALL WE VOLUNTEER OR DRAFT?

It has been intimated that the Governor of Indiana proposes to give the preference to the drafting system over that of volunteering for filling the quota of his State under the President's last call. Heretofore the draft has been held up as a last resort, and even as a bugbear to be dreaded, and a disgrace to be shunned and avoided. The effect of this is to create an unhealthy feeling in localities where the draft is enforced, that an event derogatory to the honor of the State, county or town is transpiring. Once for all let it be understood that in this fourth year of the war, after the Union and loyal masses of the people have so amply demonstrated their readiness to serve their country by a gigantic system of volunteering unexampled in the history of the world or among any people, it can no longer be whispered even that a draft is derogatory to the courage or loyalty of the people, or to their unanimity in the cause of their country. There is no disgrace in a draft. On the other hand, many are realizing that the system of volunteering causes the personal burdens, dangers, and trials of the war, to be unequally and unfairly borne. This is not a war of the Republican or Union party. It is a war for the maintenance of the Government, and the Government is entitled to the services of Democrats and Copperheads, as much as to those of Unionists, Republicans and Abolitionists. Not only is the Government entitled to the military services of Copperheads, but, as a matter of policy, it is its duty to obtain them. Nothing gives an able-bodied but weak-kneed brother so healthy an impression of the fact that he is a citizen of a government, and that the thing we call a Government is not a debating society, nor a moral suasion association, but the strong right arm of the people, as to put a musket in his hand and tell him to defend the flag or be shot. This is the elementary lesson of allegiance which the Copperheads need to be taught. The only way of teaching it to them is to draft. It is no inaptness for fighting as a business, nor any conscientious or humane objection to war in the abstract that makes the Copperhead a peace man. Were this a rebellion of the anti-slavery element of the North, instead of the pro-slavery lords of the South against the Government, the Copperheads would be the first to volunteer. It is not, therefore, that they are too humane or too cowardly to fight that they do not volunteer, but because their hearts are not with the Government in this struggle. But the state of their "hearts" does not affect the right of the Government to their services. Nothing will cure their sympathy for the rebels so speedily as to be compelled to fight them. The rebels have from the first conscripted Union men in preference. Nor have we found them any the less formidable when combined in regiments and placed under the leadership of rebel generals, than if they had been sound disciples of Calhoun and Davis. So let whole regiments of Copperheads be placed in the hands of our veteran commanders, and while we would not be understood to doubt the propriety of [illegible] by the [illegible] of a few sound Union men or reliable "niggers" out of abundant caution, yet even without these precautions we believe the Copperhead regiments [illegible] would redeem the reputation of their party and cause some [illegible] hers of it ultimately to wake up to the fact that this war has not arisen from a rebellion of Abraham Lincoln against the lawful authority of Jeff. Davis. Let none, either in authority or out of it, in their admiration of the draft system, run into the opposite extreme and discourage, or fail to encourage, volunteering. God bless the volunteer, "yesterday, to-day and forever." But we think a wholly unnecessary, injurious and false mode of stimulating volunteering is to decry the draft, to hold it up as a disgrace or its favorites as "victims." As the only means whereby a cordial and pressing invitation may be extended to every Copperhead to become a patriot, the draft should be held in favor.

New Publications.

A short and practical treatise on the government, showing the superiority of the United States Government over all others, by Barlow A. Ulrich, of the Illinois bar, published by the TRIBUNE Company, 51 Clark street. 89 pp.

This pamphlet is thus referred to by Gov. Yates, to whom it is dedicated: "No one can read your work without interest and profit; and at no time since the formation of the Government has there been such necessity for some plain treatise on its nature, workings and adaptation to the wants of the people as now. I can look to a wide circulation of your work among the people as potent for good, and I could wish to see it a handbook in all the homesteads of the land."

☞ General Hood's supersedure of Johnston may be regarded as highly opportune to our cause at Atlanta. Sherman's trouble, from the very start, has been to get the rebels to stand up to an open fight. Johnston's policy was to avoid fighting, unless he could have the advantage of fortifications, so as to make a sure thing of it. And it has been true, as a general thing, in the campaign, that the army which has attacked the other has been the one to be beaten. As Sherman could not afford to sacrifice men in butting them against field works, his recourse to dislodge them has been to flank movements. But his wish all the while has been to get a fight out of them which should settle the hash, as near to his base as possible. Hood has finally come to his relief at Atlanta. A fight was what Hood wanted, and he has had one. He tried the old rebel tactics, borrowed from the French army, of massing on a given point. In the earlier stages of the war this was a plan very likely to have a good deal of success. But our troops have got ready for all the resources of the rebels, and are ready for them in any way they may choose. So go it Hood, in your own way. The faster you give us the chance, the quicker the end will come.

☞ It is confirmed that the King of Denmark has proposed an armistice, with a view to peace negotiations, to the Germans. It was generally believed that peace would soon be concluded. In the meantime the Prussian troops were advancing in Jutland. It is alleged that the King of Denmark offered to surrender his fleet to the Germans provided his crown was protected by the German Confederation. The new Danish Ministry had sent a non-committal message to the Parliament, saying, in fact, that they had not yet decided on any fixed line of policy. The *Independence Belge* says that the King of Denmark has "obtained and invoked" the intervention of the Emperor Napoleon.

☞ A correspondent sums up the results of the late Maryland raid as follows:

Damage to Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R.	$197,000
Northern Central R. R.	100,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., this road being longest occupied, say	400,000
Telegraph lines	4,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal	150,000
Harford county	15,000
Baltimore county	40,000
Carroll county	10,000
Frederick county	372,000
Washington county	85,000
Estimated value of supplies consumed and wasted	100,000
Food for horses	25,000
Damage to fences and farms (small)	250,000
Four thousand cattle at $30 each	120,000
Sheep and hogs	10,000
Miscellaneous plunder	200,000
Total	$2,050,000

THE LATE GEN. McPHERSON.

Particulars of his Death—Funeral Ceremonies at Nashville.

(From the Nashville Times, July 25.)

Through the kindness of Major Young Engineer on Col. Lowe's staff, who learns the particulars from Gen. McPherson's staff officers, we are enabled to furnish the following particulars:

Gen. McPherson's Department held the left of the line in the fighting before Atlanta. The corps were arranged in *echelon*. The General had ridden from left to right in superintending the advance of his skirmish line, and was returning again to the right, when a party of rebel bushwhackers, in ambush, ran from their covert between the 16th and 17th corps, and crying out, "There they come; give them hell," fired. A couple of staff officers and two orderlies accompanied the General, all of whom escaped, except the General, who fell, and expired almost instantly, the ball having cut the aorta. The enemy rushed forward to rifle the body. Officers and orderlies meeting Colonel Strong, Inspector General, and Captain Buell, both of Gen. McPherson's staff, accompanied by a few orderlies, related the circumstances. Colonel Strong instantly drew the party into line and ordered a charge. This handful of brave and impetuous men, regardless of the foemen in front, dashed gallantly ahead and drove off the thieving enemy, and while Capt Buell, with his revolver, kept them at bay, Col. Strong, assisted by the Orderlies, lifted the nude body, stripped of every article of clothing save a glove and sock, to his own horse, and bore it safely from the field. Beneath the light glove covering the left hand was a diamond ring, which the vandals failed to discover, and which will be forwarded to the General's friends in Ohio.

This is one of the most gallant little episodes of the war, and Col. Strong's daring and determined charge for the body of his loved chief, is worthy of the pen of history's poet.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Maj. Gen. John B. McPherson, on yesterday, was one of the most imposing military displays that Nashville has ever witnessed. The ovation was a deserved one, for few men held a higher position in the esteem of the country, and a nearer position to the hearts of his men than Gen. McPherson.

The body of this gallant and ill-fated officer was received here at the Chattanooga depot early in the morning, and was received by the 10th Tennessee and the 5th United States artillery, and a cavalry regiment. The order of the procession was as follows: First came the cavalry, then the 10th Tennessee, with the band of the 10th United States regulars. Next came several officers not known to us, including a Major General. Next came the band of the 10th Tennessee, followed by the 1st Middle Tennessee Guard. The United States 5th artillery, with their splendid batteries, came before the hearse, where was the coffin of the illustrious dead, covered with the national flag. Following the hearse came the pall bearers, with crape upon their arms and swords. Among them were several Brigadier Generals. Next came the riderless horse of the dead hero, led by attendants. The empty boots, with the useless spurs, were placed in the stirrups, and the splendid animal seemed to chafe and fret that his master no longer occupied the saddle. A hack came next with Gen. McPherson's staff. After the carriages rode a large number of commissioned officers who are stationed in the city, and who joined the procession to pay their tribute of respect to the dead hero. These were followed by the carriages of private citizens. The procession was nearly fifteen minutes in passing the Commercial Hotel on its way to the Louisville depot. A special train will leave for Louisville, bearing the remains on their way to the now desolate home of the gallant and mourned McPherson.

STATE NEWS.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

A rattle snake was caught a few days since near Camden, that measured six feet and seven inches, and had forty-six rattles on his tail. He was one of the old settlers.

There are six thousand rebel prisoners at the Rock Island barracks.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

An old lady, seventy-eight years of age, living in this county, gave birth to twins, two girls, a short time since. Mother and daughters doing well.

PEORIA COUNTY.

The old Baptist Church in Peoria has been sold for $5,000.

There has been quite an excitement at Elmwood. A widow lady of that place was engaged to be married to a party who used improper means to gain her hand. A portion of the community became enraged, and stoned the house where the expectant bridegroom dwelt.

A cowardly gang of Irishmen, several hundred in number, attacked an inoffensive negro at Peoria on Sunday last, and beat him nearly to death. The negro manfully defended himself against the immense crowd until he was felled by a stone. He was at last rescued by an old man at the peril of his life.

Janssen, the minister who was found some days since in *flagrante delicto* with a member of his congregation, was stricken from the list of Evangelical Lutheran ministers.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

Six women were arrested in this county last week for assaulting a minor, who had gone to work at prices lower than those demanded by their Association. The women assaulted him with words mainly, threatening his life and burning him in effigy.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

A man named Levi Slickinger who has heretofore sustained an excellent reputation for uprightness and christian deportment was arrested at Coe township a few days since for illicit intercourse with his own daughter. Mr. F. is forty-six years of age and the father of six children.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

The leading Copperheads of this county are organizing a Copperhead Church in which secret treason, disloyalty to country, man [illegible], women whipping and whisky will be [illegible] with pure christianity (?).

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Capture of Decatur—How the Railroad was Destroyed—Operations of Logan's Corps—Extracts from Rebel Papers—Additional Incidents of the Battle of Peach Tree Creek.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

IN THE FIELD, 3 MILES EAST OF ATLANTA, 21st July, 1864.

At Roswell and Marietta I dispatched you in relation to the movement of the Army of the Tennessee from the left of the Chattahoochee line. On the 13th the 15th army corps crossed the river, and the 17th corps having come up from the left, moved over.

At daylight of the 18th the Army of the Tennessee moved by the road towards Stone Mountain. The 2d cavalry division took the advance, followed by the 15th corps, and it by the 17th corps. At Providence Church, a cross road seven miles from Roswell, the 16th corps took the Decatur road, the 23d corps moving on a road still further to the right. East of Atlanta and between it and Stone Mountain, Peach Tree Creek runs in a Northwesterly direction, emptying into the Chattahoochee. Along Peach Tree the rebels were believed to have a line. The Army of the Cumberland, which now held the right of our line, was in front of the creek. During the operations of the day, Gen. Thomas' command remained substantially quiet. Whatever firing took place along his line was intended to detain the rebels in their position.

The object of the movement was the destruction of the railroad running east from Atlanta, at some point near Stone Mountain. It also had for a secondary object the securing of a position upon the enemy's right. The day was excessively hot, but the men moved forward with alacrity. The cavalry reached the railroad without much opposition, and commenced its destruction. To make the work more effectual and thorough, General Logan ordered General Lightburn forward with the 2d brigade of the division. The brigade, upon reaching the road, was deployed along the track, and made an excellent job of destruction by turning over the track, burning the ties, and bending the rails. The troops withdrew by a cross road and the infantry went into camp near Henderson's Mill.

In the morning the whole army was ordered forward to carry the position at Decatur. The army of the Tennessee moved in the following order: 15th, 17th, and 16th in reserve; on its right was the army of the Ohio. The rebel cavalry was pursued and driven easily back to Decatur. At that place a rebel force of a brigade of cavalry and two regiments of infantry was dislodged at once, the advance of the 15th and 23d corps reaching the village about 2 p. m., nearly at the same time. In the evening the rebels ran up a battery of rifled guns and opened upon our cavalry in front of the village, killing and wounding several mules and horses, and causing a little excitement. They were speedily dislodged.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the whole army moved under orders to carry or invest Atlanta. On the left the army of the Tennessee moved with the 15th in advance, the 17th moving up on its left, ours, the 16th, in reserve. Morgan L. Smith's division had the advance of the 15th corps. The rebel pickets were found about a mile west from Decatur. The rebels were obstinate and contested every available position, but the advance drove them steadily, carrying several strong fortifications with great gallantry. About 2 o'clock this afternoon the rebels made a stand with artillery and infantry. The 15th corps was then some distance in advance of Blair and Schofield; Logan was therefore ordered to halt until the lines could be completed by bringing up Blair on his left and Schofield on the right. Toward evening the rebels opened with artillery inflicting some injury. The 2d division of the 15th corps losing seven and the 4th twenty-one men; two men of battery A—veterans of battery B—were hit, John Haddock, killed, and J. Delevan, mortally wounded. Gen. Gresham, commanding the 4th division of the 17th corps, was severely wounded in the leg. I believe his leg was amputated. Capt. Hoover of Gen. Logan's staff had his horse shot, and Adler, sutler at corps headquarters lost an arm. Gen. Logan himself narrowly escaped the rebel shell.

The bringing up and straightening of the lines used up the day. The right and center advanced across Peach Tree creek and within a short distance of Atlanta. Briefly as I can state it that was the day's work. There was heavy picket firing all night and as I write at 7 A. M. the whole line is firing on the center; the firing indicates work. Cars were running all night and every few minutes we hear the whistle of their locomotives. The movement of the Army of the Tennessee completely deceived them. They supposed it to be a cavalry raid and were surprised to find an army on their right and rear. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith has been assigned to the command of Gresham's division.

I send the last Atlanta *Appeal*. It contains much interesting matter, among other things Johnston's order turning over the army to Hood.

In late Atlanta papers I find the following matters of interest: The following is a proclamation issued by the rebel expatriate Isham Green Harris, of Tennessee, in its columns. It is addressed in the following style and words: "To the Sheriffs, Coroners and other civil officers of the State of Tennessee, and to the officers in command of troops from said State either on duty or in hospitals." It directs an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of one David M. Currier, on the 18th of August. Col. Sam Tate, of Forrest's command, and Capt M. W. Cluskey, of Cheatham's division announce themselves as candidates.

"A highly intelligent officer with whom I have conversed to-day gives it as his opinion that the man will not be able to make another movement, especially away from the railroad, until he has accumulated more supplies which will require at least ten days, and when he crosses the river he will be met in open field fight, and the contest for the Gate City decided.

[Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

TUPELO, July 16.—We left Tupelo on Sunday last and have been fighting on the prairies. The enemy refused to advance and moved on Pontotoc. On Wednesday the enemy declined battle and moved toward Tupelo.

We struck them on the flanks on every road, but rapid movements prevented concentration. On Thursday we attacked him with three cavalry divisions, at old Harrisburg, but failed to drive him from his strong position. The enemy declined every invitation to fight. Friday afternoon, our troops being well up and about to bring the affair to an issue, the Yankees fled and are in full retreat. The enemy fought stubbornly when compelled to, but was evidently afraid of a set fight. Our loss was severe. Smith had 15,000 troops, all veterans but eight regiments of negroes.

TUPELO, July 5.—The enemy are in full retreat.

S. D. LEE, Major General.

[From Another Correspondent.]

PEACH TREE CREEK, TWENTIETH CORPS, July 21, 1864.

My last letter, dated the 19th of July, narrated the crossing of the Chattahoochee by the last of Sherman's army, and the encampment of the greater portion of the Army of the Cumberland on and in the vicinity of the Decatur road, about seven miles north of Atlanta. Hooker's corps staid in camp a little to the west of this position, until the evening of that day, when it marched up and joined at Buckhead Newton's division of Howard's corps, which was still further to the right—the remaining two divisions of the last named corps co-operating for the time with McPherson's command, which, with Garrard's cavalry, formed our left wing. Stoneman's cavalry—including all the mounted infantry of the 23d corps—had been unable to effect a crossing below Atlanta, and were now (18th and 19th) protecting our railroad communications at the burnt railroad bridge, where the rebels had a body of sharpshooters under cover of a strong work of peculiar description, whence they annoyed all who approached the site of the bridge, and hoped to protect it effectually. Stoneman, however, had in his command a battery of heavier guns than are usually carried with cavalry, and soon made the enemy's works untenable, and uncovered the crossing, so that we could operate freely on both sides. The framework of a new railroad bridge was being constructed two or three miles up the river, and would be, and probably is by this time, floated down and in course of being placed on the old piers, one of which was much shattered on the top by artillery. Trains now run to the west or north bank of the river, though Marietta is still the main depot.

Newton's (2d) division of Howard's corps had hitherto done all the skirmishing with the retreating enemy, performing the office of a broom before us, and was on the morning of the 20th pressing down from the right of the Decatur road, directly south, towards Atlanta. McPherson, taking with him Garrard's cavalry, had in the meantime, on the 19th, pushed boldly to the eastward, taken possession of Decatur, several miles distant, and cut the railroad between that place and Atlanta, in the neighborhood of Stone Mountain. In this movement he was supported by two divisions of Howard's corps, thus leaving the remaining division of the 4th corps and the whole of the 20th corps directly in front of Atlanta on the north side.

After accomplishing his work on the Atlanta and Decatur Railroad, McPherson joined his lines up to Schofield's command, leaving the position and situation of the whole army, on the 20th, as follows:

Beginning at our extreme right—the Chattahoochee River—the Army of the Cumberland, under Thomas, stretched from that stream in an easterly direction to a point east of north of Atlanta, and within six miles of it. The 14th Corps, under Palmer, was on the right skirting the river; Johnston's division of that corps having special charge of the railroad communications and river crossings above and below. Hooker joined Palmer on the left, and Howard extended to the left of Hooker; all in nearly the same straight easterly direction. These corps with Stoneman's cavalry (which swept up and down both sides of the river and covered and protected the right flank of the whole army,) constituted the right wing. Schofield, with the 23d Corps, a large command of five divisions, formed the center. McPherson with his three corps, under Generals Logan, Dodge and Blair, extended in the direction of the Decatur and Atlanta Railroad, and across it, and with Garrard's cavalry (which skirted that road and covered the left flank) constituted the left wing of this formidable army.

BATTLE OF PEACH TREE CREEK.

The orders were that Thomas should press Army, but not hastily, on Atlanta from his line near Buckhead and gradually feel the enemy. The roads were good and wide for this country; the soil sandy, and the surface of the ground very ridgy and rolling, though not so sharp and rocky as on the other side of the river. The openings, which were numerous, were interspersed with an undergrowth of young pines, sumachs, with their clustering vermillion tops, and other small trees shading the scanty grass and bearing up the prickly blackberry and the delicate, sensitive plant with its shrinking leaves and pale blue flowers. Here also is found a beautiful species of flowering locust; or, as the poet says:

"There, in groves divinely fair,
The acacia waves her yellow hair!"

The six miles of country between our position and Atlanta was apparently covered with pine, oak, and other timber, but there were, nevertheless, open spots and clearings, and many sandy slopes and ridges of land covered by scanty vegetation; also steep declivities and barren, pine-skirted hills, at the foot of which, four miles from the city, flowed a small stream called "Peach Tree Creek," whence this battle will probably take its name. These hills and ridges afforded good positions for both attack and defense; and quietly waiting on the south side of the creek, and behind the timbered elevations, the 20th Corps lay still under direct orders from Gen. Hooker.

By some means—owing probably to its co-operation with McPherson on the left—the 23d Corps did not connect with Howard's small command, now consisting of only the 2d Division, under Newton, in which were the 73d, 44th, 36th, 74th, 51st, 27th, 88th and 100th Illinois volunteer infantry, the 24th Wisconsin, 40th and 57th Indiana, 64th and 65th Ohio, and 15th Missouri and 28th Kentucky—mostly small regiments. This division had been previously detached in support of Garrard's cavalry in their excursions across the river on our left flank, and had witnessed the destruction by fire of the cotton, woolen and starch factories at Roswell on the Chattahoochee. Gen. Garrard hesitated about firing these mills, as they were running or pretending to run under the protection of the French and English flags. A peremptory order from Sherman, however, settled the business, and the female operatives, to the number of 500, are now in Marietta. A facetious, though demoralized fellow, insisted on viewing them as commissary stores, and seemed to think they should be issued to the troops.

This same division, being in advance after our passage of the Chattahoochee, skirmished along the road and at a small stream, where the retreating rebels burnt a bridge, killed and wounded about twelve, among whom was a rebel Captain, who was mortally wounded while attempting to escape after he had signalled to surrender. He gave his watch and purse to the soldier who shot him.

This command, headed by Gen. Kimball's 1st brigade, now pushed forward, having deployed as skirmishers the 73d Illinois, 24th Wisconsin and 15th Missouri. They had driven the rebels that afternoon from two lines of slight defenses and were now advancing as they supposed "on to Atlanta," when Gen. Newton perceived the enemy preparing for a charge, and noticed his heavy works and batteries in the timber, and immediately in our front. The advanced troops, and all others that could be hastily got together, were quietly ordered to tear down some old log buildings, and make a substantial line, as soon as possible. But before this could be done, the rebels made four charges on the lone division, driving in the skirmish line under Col. Conrad, of the 15th Mo., and pouring in a fire from both flanks and taking some prisoners.

In the meantime, the 1st Ohio battery, A, planted on the left of the 1st brigade, and battery M, of the 1st Illinois artillery, opened fire to the right and left, oblique, and enabled the division to maintain its ground. Afterwards, in view of the exposed condition of their left flank, reinforcements of artillery from the 20th, and infantry from the 14th corps, filled up the gap between Newton and Schofield, thus completing and strengthening the line at that point. The reinforcements of artillery were from the 3d division, 20th corps, and consisted of Capt. Geary's 1st Ohio battery—C, and Capt. Smith's lively little battery of three inch rifled guns, battery I, 1st Mich. artillery.

At the time of the attack on Howard, Hooker had also pushed forward, joined Newton's left, and was lying quietly on the south side of the creek, with his line of skirmishers about 500 yards in advance, Butterfield's (now Ward's) division was on the left, Geary in the centre, and Williams on the right. The enemy, either pressed by McPherson and Schofield, or resolved to capture our skirmishers, made a furious and sudden charge upon the line, in the open ground without any protection, and while the rest of the 20th corps lay back in the woods. After a slight check, in which Geary's division gave way on the right, and Newton on the left, the 3d division, without waiting for Hooker's direct orders, sprang up out of the woods, immediately formed in splendid line and rushed to the front to resist the attack.

The first brigade, under Col. Harrison, of the 70th Indiana, was on the right, Coburn's (2d) brigade in the centre, and 3rd brigade, under Col. Wood, on the left. Rattling and most destructive volleys were exchanged at very short range. The battle at this point became a succession of shocks caused by the closeness of the struggle and the charges and countercharges, making a swaying line as the advantage changed from side to side. The rebels, however, could not stand the pressure and finally gave way along the whole line. It was a close, solid and stand up fight; one of the most severe of the whole campaign, and certainly not eclipsed in point of dashing bravery, determined courage or substantial results by any engagement of the war. The fight began about 3 o'clock P. M. and lasted till 7½ o'clock. The 3rd division, now in command of Brig. Gen. Ward, (during the absence of Maj. Gen. Butterfield) captured seven battle flags, one hundred and three unhurt prisoners, besides a great number of wounded, not less than two hundred more. Among the rebel dead and wounded prisoners were an unusually great number of officers of all grades.

The loss in killed and wounded in the 3rd division, 20th corps, amounts to five hundred and sixty. That of the other two divisions under Geary and Williams was somewhat less. The loss in the whole corps will be about 1,400 killed and wounded.

During the latter part of the engagement a courier arrived from Gen. Sherman bringing news that McPherson, with Schofield and two divisions of Howard's command had advanced within a mile and a half of Atlanta, and was in a fair way to capture a large body of the enemy. Capt. Tebbetts, an active and dashing A. D. C. on Gen. Ward's staff, conveyed the cheering news from Gen. Thomas to Gen. Hooker, who immediately communicated it to the whole line. The men received it with tremendous shouts, and rushed forward full of enthusiasm and faith in their own invincibility. Nothing could stop them; and the rebels became completely demoralized, and threw down everything and ran as fast as they could, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. It was a complete and substantial victory.

It was evidently the enemy's intention to break through our right by anticipating our advance, and making an unexpected and furious charge. But they did not *quite* do it, though at the first attack the result looked rather doubtful, and the enemy had at one time driven and flanked Newton's division on both sides, and driven back our skirmishers in many places, and repulsed Geary's division. The fighting was so close and hot that the dead and wounded lay literally in piles in Hooker's front; and our ambulances were employed through the night quite as much in carrying off rebels as our own wounded. One hundred dead rebels lay in front of Col. Harrison's brigade.

The 3d division behaved with its usual gallantry and though without artillery, boldly met the rebels at every charge. Brig. Gen. Ward, an old war horse from Kentucky, received the special thanks of Gen. Hooker for what he had done that day. Gen. Ward and the whole division have the greatest reason to feel proud. Gen. W.'s staff was particularly active. In fact the whole Army of the Cumberland will always remember with satisfaction the battle of Peach Tree creek near Atlanta on the 21st of July, 1864. Gen. Hooker rode along the line next morning and received the wild congratulations of his troops. One Irishman carried away with enthusiasm, cried, waving his hat, "three cheers for *Captain* Hooker!"

A renewal of the fight was expected by moonlight but did not take place. To-day there was some skirmishing near the city and a little artillery practice. Though we expect to take Atlanta from one day to another, *we have not got it yet*—lying correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding. Everybody is in good spirits. The troops are enthusiastic and hopeful. The mail still goes from Marietta and leaves this afternoon. I hope to give you incidents and casualties in my next letter. To-day there is the usual picket firing and cannonading. The whole rebel loss before the Army of the Cumberland cannot be less than five thousand. I have heard nothing from the 14th corps.

FROM GEN. STONEMAN'S COMMAND.

Resume of Affairs—The Fighting Before Atlanta—Condition and Feelings of the Army—Georgia, its Soil, Climate and People—Future Prospects—Personnel of Gen. Stoneman.

We print below, a letter from an officer of distinction in Gen. Stoneman's cavalry command, which brings out many new and interesting points not before published. The position and abilities of the writer, claim more than the usual attention to, and credit for his statements:

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQ'RS C. C. D. O., NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 21, 1864.

General Stoneman's command left Camp Nelson, Ky., on the first of May last, and reached the Georgia line on the 10th of the same month, and on the 12th came close upon some of our "erring Southern brethren," who greeted our arrival with the usual welcome, in the shape of a brisk skirmish, in which we lost a few men killed and wounded, and some twelve taken prisoners. From that time to the present, a period of sixty-nine days, we have marched, fought and skirmished, and often did *all* of these things every day, driving a stubborn, but retreating foe; sometimes protecting the left wing of the army, sometimes the right, until we are now south of the Chattahoochee—the rebel Rubicon—"the last ditch"—the point to which Johnston was "drawing" Sherman, and where, when we came, we were to be hurled back, dismayed and discomfited. But we are over, and not badly hurt—looking in upon Atlanta, the Richmond of the Cotton States—and to-night the shrieking and screaming shell from Thomas', Howard's and Schofield's batteries are ploughing up the sacred soil within the limits of this doomed city, whilst our brave Western boys, with patriotic hearts, stand shoulder to shoulder, forming an unbroken line, eagerly awaiting the command "forward."

From a slight eminence in the woods just behind where we now are there can be seen two rebel flags floating in the breeze, one from the Court House and the other from a Female Seminary in Atlanta, and I think I have heard a hundred sunbrunt, brawny soldiers say this afternoon, as their eyes flashed, "*that flag's mine*"—and it will be. But here come the "Johnys," as the boys call them, with a yell. *Eleven P. M.*—As I finished the preceding sentence the enemy came forward in three heavy lines of battle, and made a most terrific assault, and charged upon Gen. Thomas. In a twinkling fifty cannon opened upon them, answered by nearly the same number. The fight lasted until one hour ago. It was most severe, and we have no doubt sustained considerable loss, but the enemy were most signally repulsed, and driven back three times with awful slaughter, and our forces under Thomas advanced nearly a mile from the point where the first attack was made on our lines.

In the meantime Generals Howard and Schofield are pressing forward on the left, and are now reported within one and a half miles of Atlanta. If this be true, their lines are cut, and our left in rear of their right, and the result must be the capture of a large number of them as prisoners. Gen. Thomas reports just now, the result of the fight this afternoon as a most signal and glorious victory. Thank God and our brave boys for it. I think the final attack upon Atlanta will be made to-morrow, or next day at furthest—it can't be delayed long, Johnston must fight, surrender or run. If he will fight, the result no one can doubt, he will not in all probability surrender, and if he retreats it will have, in my opinion, a most ruinous and demoralizing effect upon his army. All deserters, and most all prisoners that we capture assure us that his army will not fight beyond Atlanta. The Augusta and Atlanta Railroad is already cut at Decatur a point some eight miles from Atlanta, effectually cutting off Johnston from getting position on Stone mountain, twelve miles southeast of the city. If he retreat he must go in the direction of Macon—he can't go well on the West Point route, for the reason that upon reaching the Chattahoochee at that place he would lose all his trains and transportation; the railroad through Alabama being six inches narrower in its gauge, than the Georgia road. The general wish seems to be that he will make a stand at or near Atlanta, and take his thrashing there; for it is generally believed if he were defeated badly now, it would virtually end this campaign if not the war. I most heartily hope it may be so. I, like thousands more, am tired of this war—not tired of whipping rebels, not tired of serving my country, not tired of doing what is simply my duty and my privilege; for all these things, I am willing to do, and will continue to do most cheerfully as long as an armed foe, insults our common flag; but I am tired of the hardships, fatigue and exposure to which we are all subjected—tired of this long and painful separation from my family and friends—and absence from my business. In all these respects we suffer, and must continue so to do as long as the rebellion lasts.

It is most intensely hot here—and "ice-cold lemonades" and Lake Michigan breezes are luxuries that the weary, fainting soldier is a stranger to. I often wonder if your good people at home ever seriously think of the hardships and privations that we poor fellows are subjected to in this chivalric "sunny South?" Have you ever thought what it is to start at early dawn, and march and fight until darkness closes your hard days work, then eating hastily your allowance of "bacon and hard-tack," and swallowing your mug of dark, strong, uncreamed coffee, throw yourself, worn and weary, upon the ground, hoping that your repose may not be disturbed by the unwelcome sound of "boots and saddles" two or three times during the night? If not, think of the poor soldier as you withdraw from your bountiful meal to-night, and retire to your pleasant couch, and pray God that amidst all his toils and hardships, He may, but grant the soldier health—this is all we ask, sickness and disease are all we fear. This "Sunny South," about which we have heard so much, and of which, "in your minds eye" we have drawn so many fanciful pictures, is, in its lofty sense, a grand humbug. Taken literally, I grant you, it is "sunny" enough. I would not exchange a good two hundred acre farm in Illinois for any five miles square I have yet seen in Georgia, with all the "American citizens of African descent" thrown in.

The land, thus far, is mountainous and rough, the soil, except in small valleys here and there, very rocky, sandy and sterile. The principal productions at this season of the year being blackberries, black snakes, and black, white, and yellow babies. The first is a fair article, the second I have not yet tasted, and the third, I presume, are babies, at least their mothers say they are, or very recently have been. I am glad they are not mine. This last production, so common to all countries, is very abundant here, without reference to soil and climate; the crop at each cabin ranging from six to sixteen, the age of the oldest seldom exceeding in years the number found in the squad or platoon.

One of the sorrowful features of the war is, the woful condition in which it leaves the poor women and children of this country. That portion of the State over which we have already passed was the most thickly populated part of Georgia, four-fifths of the people being very poor, some of the balance were accounted "good livers," a few wealthy. The good livers and wealthy have almost all left with their families, and especially their niggers (but even some of these have left with the everlasting nigger, and left their families unprotected at home) and gone further South. This leaves "the poor white trash" all behind. They had no Sambo to run away with, few of them wanted to go, and those that did could not. They almost all had their small allowance of "corn and bacon," that would serve for food until the little patch of corn and potatoes, which they have cultivated themselves, would ripen. But the rebel army as it fell back, stripped them almost of everything, so that we find them in almost every instance, absolutely destitute. Their husbands, sons and brothers, have either gone willingly or been forced into the rebel army, so that the only males we find, are the very old and feeble, or the lad who has not yet reached his teens. This leaves all these poor, destitute women and children, in the trail of these two great armies. We do not stop an hour anywhere, without having around us, from five to fifty of these poor women and children, some of them barefoot, that have walked from three to fifteen miles, over the rocks and through the sand, to beg and cry for bread, many of them not having had a mouthful of anything for five or six days.

This is a daily scene, in the heart of this so called glorious Confederacy. What is to become of these poor creatures, Heaven only knows. Gen. Sherman is sending all of them that he can furnish transportation for, to the North, where they can get employment and bread. I am willing that our Government, always noted for its acts of humanity, even towards its enemies, should do almost anything to relieve their wants, and preserve the lives of these poor people, yet, I dread the consequences of sending to the North, such great numbers of this class of people. They are indolent, shiftless and ignorant, they will be no benefit to the labor department of the North, nor to our society, but on the other hand, it will convert the North into one grand "poor house" for the reception and maintenance of the paupers of the South, and their name is legion.

The raider, as our Gen. Stoneman is familiarly called by the boys, has just returned from a dash down the river, some fifty miles northwest of here. Gen. Sherman sent us in that direction for the purpose of diverting the enemy, while the infantry made a crossing over the river above the railroad. And most successfully did General S. carry out the plan, dashing down the river with about three thousand cavalry, and a battery, striking it, first about ten miles below, and opening his battery upon the enemy opposite, they of course suppose we are about to cross, and rush to the defense of that point in large force. General S. leaves one section of his battery there, and a few men, to entertain the rebels, and dashes back a few miles into the country, out of sight of the enemy, and the next they hear of him, is another section opened twenty miles further down and a second division again made; and again a third, still lower down, until the rebels had the south bank of the river lined with men and batteries for forty miles. In the mean time, while the rebels have all their attention turned in this direction, the 23d Army Corps strike the river seven miles above the railroad, and are safely over, before the enemy knew anything about it. In the meantime Gen. S. dashes across the river at Morris bridge, and drives the enemy from the river; comes back again, as directed, destroys the bridge, so that the enemy cannot cross in our rear, and retraces his steps, destroying the bridges and ferries all along the river. The result of this expedition was the destruction of all the ferries and bridges on the river, the capture of nearly 200 prisoners, a number (not known) of the enemy killed and wounded, almost 300 captured mules and horses, a large amount of corn and bacon, the destruction of several large mills and factories that were in the rebel employ; and our entire loss was one man captured and two wounded.

Gen. Sherman has left to Gen. Stoneman, the entire protection of the left wing of the army as far down as the Alltoona Mountains and from there the right, and most successfully has he done it. He is dashing, but cautious; and has been successful in every move yet made by him during the campaign. Those with him, and under him, have to work. He has the best working staff in this army, men who are not in the army for profit or pleasure, but from a sense of patriotism and duty. Four of them are from Illinois, two from the 14th and two from the 16th Illinois cavalry; his medical director from the 1st Kentucky cavalry, Capt. Perkins 12th United States infantry, and Major Keough, formerly of Gen. John Buford's staff, is his efficient and gentlemanly aid. We have no wagons, carry our "saddle-bags" upon a mule, and get our rations as we can. Our headquarters are where night overtakes us, or when we reach the front we are pushing for; a blanket, and the ground our bed, and in all this we fare just as well and no better than our brave commander.

FROM LITTLE ROCK.

The Rooms of the United States Christian Commission—Post and Army Matters.

ROOMS U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 4th, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The rooms of the Commission (corner of Main and Mulberry,) are the center of extensive radiations for good. They were opened by Rev. C. C. Thayer, of your Theological Seminary, last February, and his labors have been greatly blessed. He is obliged to leave for a few weeks, to breathe Northern air. He is temporarily succeeded in the local agency, by Rev. J. R. Allen, of your Evanston Seminary. Any one having friends at this post, or in this department, in hospital or regiment, will be likely to learn of them by addressing him (care U. S. Christian Commission.) I say will be likely to learn—sometimes it is impossible. Our cheerful work of doing good to soul and body, is more and more valued by officers, and loved by men. The C. C. workers here, for the future find a stopping place at the Soldiers' Home.

By recent act of Gen. Sherman, everything beyond the Army and Quartermaster's Clerks, are denied rations. The order reads "South of Nashville," and does not include Memphis, which is the headquarters of the Commission for this department. Our delegates and agents there, find pleasant, cheerful, Christian entertainment, at the excellent Soldiers' Home, under the superintendence of O. E. Waters, Esq., with Mrs. Lucy Starr as Matron. The U. S. Christian Commission owe a great debt to the Western Sanitary Commission, who have extended to them the privileges of their Soldiers' Home.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

The campaign, on the result of which the destiny, aye, even the life of the nation depends, must soon open. Every patriotic citizen will labor unceasingly to elect the Union National and State tickets. To do this is to save the nation; to fail, is to yield all we hold dear to the Copperhead allies of the rebellion. Such a fearful calamity can—it must be averted. As an auxiliary to this, no agency is more effective than the newspaper (and therefore, in accordance with our usual custom, we offer the Campaign Weekly TRIBUNE to the Union men of this and adjoining States at the following rates:

Single copy,	Aug. 16	to Nov. 10—	14 weeks	...	$0.50
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" 100 "	" 14	to "	10— 9 w.		27.00
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" 50 "	" 5	to "	10— 6 w.		9.00
" 100 "	" 5	to "	10— 6 w.		18.00

Copies will, in all cases, be sent for the weeks inclusive named in the card. Union men of the West, will you not at once order a package for distribution in your respective neighborhoods. Address, with cash in advance,

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—There were two errors in the list of prices as first published. It is now all right.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 28.

There has been a dignified quietness in the money market to-day, significant of a more healthy condition. The speculators have disappeared, and although the demand for money for legitimate purposes has been first rate, the raids which characterized the market a few days since have entirely ceased. Good paper is gladly accepted at the current rate of 10 ₩ cent. There is a collapse in speculative credits to-day, and about everything went down with a rush, carrying quite a number unfortunates along. Wheat dropped from 12 to 16 cents; flour 50 to 75 cents, &c. An effort was made by the victims towards the close to rally, but the effort was almost entirely a failure. Before many hours, they will get another staggering blow, equal to the one to-day, when it will be well to watch the victims and see where they go under.

Exchange is a little easier to-day, but there is no change in quotations—⅛ discount @ par buying; ⅛ premium selling. There may have been some sales made at a fraction less than the above rate, but probably not to a large amount.

Gold dropped in New York to-day, an average of 6 to 8 per cent. The range, as telegraphed to James Boyd, 38 Clark street, is as follows:

10:00 A. M.	251	1:00 P. M.	248
10:10 A. M.	249½	2:00 "	252
11:00 "	249	2:30 "	250
11:10 M.	247½		

Here, before dispatches were received, the market opened at 253, but almost declined to 245, advanced to 250, and closed at 249 bid. The market was very feverish and unsettled. Silver dull and declining; opening at 235, and selling down to 225. Five-twenties and all Government bonds are firm and advancing.

Counterfeit 10's on the West Winfield Bank, New York, were shown us this morning, at the banking house of Ruxton & Co. They are exact imitations of the genuine, and extremely well executed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following were the closing prices for cash July 28, 1864, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	134¾	134¾	Quicksilver	76½	78
C. & N. W.	53½	54¾	C. & T.	141	143¾
C. & N. W. (pfd)	88¾	89	Hudson River	131¾	131¾
Erie (com)	112¾	112¾	Ill. Cent.	131	....
Erie pfd	110½	110½	Ill. 6 ₩ cent war loan bonds	110	....
C. & P.	113½	113	U. S. 6 ₩ cent 5-20 coupons	109¾	....
M. S. (com.)	91¾	92	U. S. 6 ₩ cent bonds 1881	108¾	....
M. S. (gtd.)	138	131¾	U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	108¾	....
P. F. W. & C.	114¾	114¾	U. S. 1 yr. cert.	95¾	....
M. C.	139¾	139¾	American gold	245	250
C. & A. (com.)	94	....			
C. & A. (pfd)	96¾	....			
R. I.	113¾	113¾			
Ill. Cent. scrip	129¾	129¾			
B. & Q.	129¾	129¾			

First Board, steady. Second Board, firm.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 28, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	5,415	3,780
Wheat	44,407	26,965
Corn	58,494	83,080
Oats	17,311	76,725
Rye	1,400	375
Barley	41	....
Flax Seed	470	....
Cured Meat	25,650	1,425
Beef	1	....
Lard	1,077	172,908
Tallow	3,387	....
Hogs	1,846	....
Cattle	1,421	391
Hides	57,869	53,173
Highwines	380	306
Salt	1,100	3,674
Butter	31,960	22,900

The storm which has been brewing during the past two weeks has at last come, and it has caused a panic among the holders of produce and other articles that have ruled during the past two months at extraordinary prices. But few sane men, however, have been taken by surprise. That prices should continue at rates so hazardous as to prevent shipments, till we have an accumulation in store of about 5,000,000 bushels of grain, and new crops beginning to come in—would have been unprecedented. Freights are now at the lowest possible point, and it is better for all concerned that the crash should come now, than that it should be prolonged later in the season, when it might be impossible to send forward to the seaboard, except at high rates of freight. The speculators have pitched this grain from one to another quite long enough—the shippers will probably now have "a chance" at it, and thus make storage room for the new crops now being harvested.

The Flour market ruled exceedingly dull, and we note a decline in prices since yesterday of about 50c per brl. Only about 11,000 brls changed hands at $14.50 for white winter extra; $9.00@9.50 for spring extras; and $7.62½ for spring supers.

The wheat market suffered a decline in prices of 8@10c on winter, and 14@16c per bushel on spring grades. About 175,000 bushels were sold on 'Change at $2.18 for No. 1 Red winter; $2.05@2.12 for No. 2 Red winter; $1.98@2.05 for No. 1 Spring; $1.83@1.96 for No. 2 Spring; and $1.70 for Rejected Spring—the market closing steadier at the receipt of the second New York dispatch, with buyers of No. 2 Spring at $1.87 and sellers at $1.87½. The decline in No. 1 was not so great as in No. 2—the demand being quite active to fill Canadian orders, and the offerings light.

Corn was moderately active, at a decline in prices of 2@3c per bushel. About 130,000 bushels were sold at $1.27@1.28½ for No. 1 Corn; $1.25@1.27 for No. 2 Corn; and $1.20@1.21 for Rejected Corn—the market closing quiet at $1.25@1.25½ for No. 2 Corn.

Oats were quiet and steady, with sales of only about 20,000 bushels at 78@79c for No. 1 Oats; and 75@77c for No 2 Oats—the market closing quiet and steady.

Highwines opened quiet and weak, but after the receipt of the New York dispatches it closed firmer. Only about 600 brls were sold at $1.63@1.65—the market closing firm at these quotations.

There was nothing done in provisions, and the market was entirely nominal.

Grain Freights were quiet at 5½c for corn, and 6c for wheat to Buffalo.

The Grocery market has been moderately active: but the prices of leading staples are less firm. On the lower grades of Rio Coffee we note a decline of 1c ₩ lb. The Sugar market has also declined; on A A Portland ½c ₩ lb; on New York Powdered and Granulated ½c ₩ lb; and on Coffee Sugar ½@1c ₩ lb. Other descriptions of goods are less firm, but with no change on previous quotations.

Cheese is in very limited supply, and Hamburg and Western Reserve are firm at present quotations, with an upward tendency.

Lake fish are in fair supply, and moderately active. White fish are firm at $8.75@9.00, and Trout at $8.10@8.25 per half brl.

Green Fruits are in more liberal supply and active demand. Whortleberries are lower—market easy at $5.00@6.00 per bushel. Lemons are in moderate supply. On Sicily we note an advance of $2.00 per box. Tomatoes in good supply, with a further decline of 50c per ½ bu box.

In Dried Fruits the market is generally quiet, and in small supply. Prices firm and unchanged.

Hides are in very limited supply, with a good demand for green salted at 13½@13¾c per lb. Other descriptions are in fair request, and tolerably firm at previous quotations.

In Carbon Oil the market is very quiet but firm at previous rates. We quote best White Oil at 98c@$1.03 per gal. Linseed Oil in small demand and unchanged. Lard Oil in very inadequate supply, and firm, with an upward tendency.

In Wool the receipts are liberal, but the market is quiet, with the absence of all speculative demand. We quote Fleece Wool from coarse to extra fine qualities at 80@95c, and Tub Washed at $1.00@1.10 per lb.

The Lumber market has been more active, with a better supply. Prices are a shade firmer, but with no advance on previous quotations.

In Beef Cattle with a large supply, the market has been active, but with a decline of 25c on prime to extra grades, and of 25@50c per 100 lbs on inferior qualities. Entered sales, 2,289 head, of which about 1,300 head were sold at $3.50@4.50, and the remainder at $5.00@7.75 per 100 lbs.

The Hog market has been moderately active, with no change on previous quotations. Prime to extra grades are in request and firm at present prices. Commoner qualities are less active, with a downward tendency. Entered sales to-day, 1,890 hogs at $6.75@10.25, chiefly at $9.00@9.50 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was a firmer feeling in the produce markets, and we note a slight improvement in Wheat—No 2 Spring selling at a range of $1.88@1.91—closing firm at $1.90. Corn and Oats were neglected. Highwines were firm.

The Wool Trade in McLean Co. Ill.

[From the Bloomington Pantagraph.]

It is a well known fact that a large number of sheep have been brought into this county within the past year. When the Assessors' books are all in, we shall learn the total increase in the number of sheep. In this township the assessment shows that there are about twice as many as there were a year ago. We have taken a little pains to ascertain the amount of wool purchased by our principal buyers up to the present time. Last year about 118,000 pounds were purchased by the regular wool buyers, besides what was manufactured here, and what was sent out of the county without being handled by the wool merchants. This year they have bought about 225,000 lbs. Some of this came in large lots from adjoining counties, but we judge that enough is now in the hands of growers, or has been sent by them directly to Chicago and other points, to about balance these lots from other counties, so that the clip of the county may be called at least 225,000 pounds. This shows a great increase in this important branch of husbandry. The average price has been about eighty cents ₩ lb. This would make the wool clip of McLean county worth to the farmers about $180,000. We are glad that our farmers are finding out their true interests. It is far better to raise wool on these distant prairies than it is to raise corn or heavy articles that are so costly to transport to the seaboard.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 28, 1864.

LUMBER—The receipts yesterday were very limited, amounting only to 725,000 feet. The greater part of the Muskegon fleet has since arrived, and there has been more activity in the market. Prices are a little firmer and sales more readily effected, but there has been no quotable change in the market.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday 875,000. There is an active demand for good Sawed Shingles, and also for the better qualities of Shaved, of which the supply continues limited. The market rules firm at previous quotations.

LATH—In moderate receipt, with a fair demand. Market firm and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Fisher from Muskegon, sold by Fyfe, [illegible] feet lumber, ½ strips, balance common mixed, at $15.50; cargo schr Scioto, from Muskegon, sold by Hart & Maxwell, 80,000 feet lumber, ¼ strips, balance mostly common boards at $17.50; cargo schr Gibson, from Muskegon, sold by Morton, 90,000 feet lumber, ¼ good strips, balance well cut [illegible] at $19.00; cargo schr Mercer, from Muskegon, sold by Mason & Davis, 90,000 feet lumber ¼ strips, at $19.25; cargo [illegible] from Muskegon, sold by Trandall, to arrive, ½ strips balance stock boards at $21.00; part cargo schr Grace Greenwood, from Green Bay, sold by C. Brewster, 80,000 Star Shaved Shingles at $4.50; Deck load of schr Rob't B. Campbell, from Muskegon, sold by Out[illegible] bolt; 150,000 A's Sawed Shingles, at $5.00; 60,000 Shaved do A's at $4.25.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ₩ M	[illegible]
Second Clear, ₩ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ₩ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₩ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DRY GOODS MARKET.

We believe Chicago is the best Dry Goods market in the West. To prove this assertion, we give comparative quotations of some of the leading articles from Chicago and Cincinnati price lists, both bearing the same date. We would call the attention of country dealers to the comparison:

CHICAGO.		CINCINNATI.	
Standard Sheetings	[illegible]	Standard sheetings	[illegible]
Heavy Drills	[illegible]	Heavy Drills	[illegible]
Domestic Gh's	[illegible]	Domestic Gh's	[illegible]
Hope Shirtings	[illegible]	Hope Shirtings	[illegible]
Lonsdale, co	[illegible]	Lonsdale, do	[illegible]
Dark Prints	[illegible]	Dark Prints	[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 28, 1864.

Prices of Dry Goods have experienced very little change within the past week. The decline in almost every other article of commerce seems to have no visible influence on Dry Goods. The sales by our Dry Goods houses have been remarkably brisk during the week, dealers seeming anxious to invest their surplus capital in this way. We ask a comparison of the Chicago and New York price lists as they appear in our paper to-day:

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Appleton, A 4-4	[illegible]	Amoskeag A	[illegible]
Atlantic, A	[illegible]	Massachusetts	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Medford	[illegible]
Cabot, A	[illegible]	Portsmouth, P 4-4	[illegible]
Eagle	[illegible]	Pepperell, O	[illegible]
Indian Head	[illegible]	" E	[illegible]
Indian Orchard, W	[illegible]	" R	[illegible]
" N	[illegible]	Pocasset	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]	Stark, A	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	Waterville	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	Pepperell, 10-4	1.50
PRINTS.			
Sprague, Dark	[illegible]	York	[illegible]
Sprague, Light	[illegible]	Richmond, light	[illegible]
Phillip Allen, D'k	[illegible]	Richmond, Dark	[illegible]
American Dark	[illegible]	Black and White	[illegible]
Dunnell, Dark	[illegible]	Franklin	[illegible]
Shirting Styles	[illegible]	Lowell, Light	[illegible]
Duchess	[illegible]		
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.			
Bates	[illegible]	James' Mills	[illegible]
Blackstone	[illegible]	Lonsdale	[illegible]
Hope	[illegible]	New York Mills	[illegible]
Hill	[illegible]	Wamsutta	[illegible]
Hill or Semper Idem	[illegible]	Waltham	[illegible]
James' Mills	[illegible]		
DELAINES.			
Manches'r (old)	[illegible]	Pacific (new)	[illegible]
" (new)	[illegible]	All Wool, plain	[illegible]
Pacific (old)	[illegible]		
GINGHAMS.			
Scotch Ginghams	[illegible]	Hampden	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	Glasgow	[illegible]
WOOLEN FLANNELS.			
Reo Twilled	[illegible]	Blue Twilled	[illegible]
Gray Twilled	[illegible]	Opera Flannels	[illegible]
CANTON FLANNELS.			
Hamilton, br'n, wide	[illegible]	Manchester	70
TICKS.			
Amoskeag, A C A	100	York, 32 inch	[illegible]
" A	[illegible]	Palmer Co.	[illegible]
" B	[illegible]	Albany	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]	Pemberton	[illegible]
" D	[illegible]	Whittenton, A A	[illegible]
Swift River	[illegible]		
STRIPES.			
Amoskeag, Dark	[illegible]	Whit'n'n D'&C	[illegible]
" Light	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uncasville, Dark	[illegible]	Shetucket, Jack	[illegible]
" Light	[illegible]	Everett	[illegible]
		York	[illegible]
DENIMS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Pembroke	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	Clinton	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	Haymaker	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Pearl River	[illegible]	Brown, Warren	[illegible]
Easton	[illegible]	" Madison	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]		
COTTONADES.			
New York Mills	[illegible]	Whittenton	70
Everett	[illegible]	Farm'rs&Mech's	[illegible]
HEAVY DRILLS.			
Amosk'g, Brown	97½		
BLEACHED CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Lewiston	[illegible]
SLATE CORSET JEANS.			
Lewiston	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Canoe River	[illegible]
Indian Orchard	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
SUNDRIES.			
Y'k Nank'n, pl'n	[illegible]	Burlaps	[illegible]
" tw'ld	[illegible]	Coats' Sp'l Cot'n	[illegible]
Bro. Crash	[illegible]	Willimantic	[illegible]
Bleached do	[illegible]	Silesia Lonsdale	[illegible]
COLORED CAMBRICS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Victory	[illegible]	Paper Cambrics	[illegible]
BALMORAL SKIRTS.			
Gilbert's	[illegible]	Lewis	[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[Prepared especially for and Telegraphed to Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Thursday Evening July 28, 1864.

The Dry Goods market is quiet, although there is a noticeable firmness in prices manifested. It is believed that the late rains will enable many of the mills that have stopped on account of the low stage of water in the mill-streams, to recommence work, and the now limited supply of cotton goods be thus augmented. The light transactions of the past week show that buyers are not anxious to take large lots at present prices. Foreign goods feel the dullness, and are inactive, though the stock is large. The following are the wholesale prices of leading styles domestic dry goods in this market to-day:

PRINTS.			
Merrimac	[illegible]	Richmond	[illegible]
Cocheco	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Duchess, B	[illegible]
Sprague	[illegible]	Allen's	[illegible]
Dunnell's	[illegible]	Manchester	[illegible]
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	[illegible]	Glasgow	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	Hampden	[illegible]
BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Lawrence	[illegible]	Pepperell, E	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	" O	[illegible]
Appleton	[illegible]	" R	[illegible]
Medford	[illegible]	" N	[illegible]
Indian Head	[illegible]	Indian Orchard, C	[illegible]
Amoskeag	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agawam, F	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden Ridge	[illegible]		
BLEACHED GOODS.			
New York Mills	[illegible]	Dwight	[illegible]
Wamsutta	[illegible]	Bartlett	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Waltham	[illegible]
White Rock	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]
Lonsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hills Semp'r Id'm	[illegible]	Swan River, W	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Amoskeag, B	[illegible]
DENIMS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Jewett City	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Providence	[illegible]
Utica	[illegible]	Falls	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	Blue Hill	[illegible]
STRIPED SHIRTINGS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Whittenton C	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	" A	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Uncasville	[illegible]
TICKS.			
Amoskeag A.C.A.	1.00	York, 30 inch	[illegible]
" A	[illegible]	Hamilton, Regular	[illegible]
" B	[illegible]	Pemberton, XX	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
York, 30 inch	[illegible]	Pearl River	[illegible]
CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag White	[illegible]	Indian Orchard	[illegible]
Laconia	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]
BROWN DRILLS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Indian Head	[illegible]
Salmon Fall	[illegible]	Laconia	[illegible]
DELAINES.			
Manchester Dark	[illegible]	Hamilton Dark	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]		

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 28, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—This, the last Thursday of the month, has been the most active in our Live Stock Yards. The day has been extremely warm and favorable for business. There has been also a much larger supply of Beef Cattle than had been anticipated, amounting to about 2,800 head of all descriptions, although common to medium grades have largely preponderated. Entered sales amount to 2,289 head, of which we note that 807 head were sold under $4.00 per 100 lbs; 819 head at prices ranging from $4.10@5.00; 586 head at $5.20@6.75; and the remainder at $7.00@7.75 per 100 lbs. Contracts for army Cattle appear to be larger than usual, and embrace a greater difference of quality. The chief purchases for one contract were made at $4.00@4.50, and for low medium grades of stock; and for another for $5.00@5.50, being for a better quality of medium Beef Cattle. The receipts of good shipping grades continue very limited, with only a moderate demand.

From the general transactions of the market to-day it is clear that there is a fair demand for Beef Cattle of that description which we are now getting; there is, however, anything but a disposition on the part either of shippers or Government contractors to concede the previous rates of the market; we consequently note a further decline of 25c ₩ 100 lbs on prime to extra qualities of shipping Cattle, and of 25@50c ₩ 100 lbs on inferior qualities. One very noticeable feature in to-day's market has been the almost entire absence of all speculative demand beyond the trifling purchases of small speculators, who merely buy to sell again to the next purchaser who may offer a small margin of profit, but anything like speculative purchases for the Eastern markets appears to be out of the question. Of the limited receipts of extra grades of Beef Cattle the forthcoming are the only sales made during the day: Pierce to Rosenthal 39 head of Illinois Steers, averaging 1266 lbs, at $7.50; Sprague of Sangamon County, Illinois, to Seldomridge 54 head, averaging 1239 lbs, at $7.75,—this was the best drove in the market, and would have realized last Thursday $8.10 or $8.15;—Adams of McLean County, Illinois, to Jacobs 38 head of well fed Steers, averaging 1265 lbs, at $7.50; Jacobs to Seldomridge 31 head, selected from the previous drove, averaging 1286 lbs, at $7.75; Jones to H. Livingston 40 head, averaging 1230 lbs, at $7.00; Leech to Rosenthal 72 head Illinois Steers, extra grade, averaging 1252 lbs, at $7.50; and John Adams to St. Clair 47 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1096 lbs, at $7.00 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M.	Nicolas & Turner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Zeigler & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Michaels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Nicolas & Turner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Zeigler & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	Grady	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierce	Rosenthal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lebolt	Zeigler & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Wood	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sprague	Seldomridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyman	Turner & Nicolas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Engle	Zeigler & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armbeech	Beers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhodes	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vandresser	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lott	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Wood	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Greenbaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jesse Adams	Jacobs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conger	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacobs	Seldomridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Gridley	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones	Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman H & P.	Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stewart	Morris W'd & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leech	Enwright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	C Kahn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leech	Greenwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Rosenthal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pate	Davidson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Hoffman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	St. Clair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maxwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory & Co.	Hoffman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Receipts of Hogs during the day, about 3,000 head. Entered sales 1,890 head, at $6.75@10.25, chiefly at $9.00@9.50 per 100 lbs. With the rapid decline which has taken place in the receipts of Hogs during the past ten or twelve days there has been a corresponding diminution in the demand. That extreme activity which has existed a few weeks since has disappeared. It would seem that consumers have reckoned that the supply was pretty well used up, and accordingly had wound up their arrangements for packing on the extended scale they had adopted for the past three or four months. There is still a fair demand for really good, fat hogs, and a limited one for stock hogs; but for the intermediate range of qualities there is little inquiry, and it is pretty clear that with anything approaching heavy receipts, in the present condition of the market, medium hogs would go down as rapidly as they have taken the opposite course, at any time during the last months of 1864. Of this description of stock there is a rather large quantity unsold in the yards this evening. We continue to quote the previous range of prices, at which the market is very firm for prime to extra qualities, but weaker on inferior grades.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Kenny	B. Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trotter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. T. Brown	W. H. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. T. Brown	Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKey	W. H. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Grisley	Hughes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman, H. & P.	Farnsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	F. Cain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Milward & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Farnsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Tobey	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.50

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in store, per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 28, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged. The engagements to-day were:—To BUFFALO:—schr Sailor Boy, with wheat at 6c; bark A. T. Watson, with corn, at 5½c.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—Dull. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	1.18
Provisions to New York, lake and rail, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Provisions to N. Y., all water, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, all lake	[illegible]
Flour to Buffalo, all lake	[illegible]

The rates to Montreal, noted above, to be paid in gold or Canada currency.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Rates have advanced to 5c ₩ 100 lbs on Fourth Class and 10c on Flour. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	1.70
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 5,415 brls; shipped, 3,780 brls. Market dull and nominally 50c lower. Sales to-day were:—WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—250 brls good at $14.50; [illegible] SPRING EXTRAS—[illegible] brls "Forrests Imperial" at $9.50; 200 brls "Grey Fox" at $9.25; 150 brls choice spring extra at $9.00. SPRING SUPERFINE—50 brls "Caledonia" and 50 brls "Trout Creek" at $7.62½.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 44,407 bu; shipped 26,965 bu. Market panic-stricken and 14@16c per bu lower on spring and 8@10c lower on winter grades. Sales to-day were:—WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] bu No. 1 Red at $2.18; 2,000 bu No. 2 Red at $2.12; [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 58,494 bu; shipped, 83,666 bu. Market 2@3c lower. Sales to-day were:—CORN IN STORE—5,000 bu No. 1 Corn at $1.28½; 30,000 bu do at $1.28; 5,000 bu do at $1.27½; 1,200 bu do at $1.27; 5,000 bu No. 2 Corn (early) at $1.27; 6,000 bu do at $1.26; 75,000 bu do at $1.25½; 15,000 bu do at $1.25; 3,000 bu Rejected Corn at $1.21; 1600 bu do at $1.20. RIVER CORN—15,000 bu No 2 River Corn at $1.27½ f. o. b. At the close the market was quiet at $1.25½ for No. 1 Corn in store. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 17,511 bu; shipped, 76,725 bu. Market quiet and steady. Sales were: 5,000 bu No 1 oats (in North Side elevators) at 79c; 10,000 bu do (in South Side houses,) at 78c; 4,000 bu No 1 oats (in South Side houses,) at 76c; 5,000 bu do (in North Side) at 77c. NEW OATS—600 bu new No 1 oats (in S. B. & Co's) at 83c. The market at the close was steady.

RYE—Received to-day, 1,400 bu; shipped, 375 bu. Market steady. Sales to-day: 2,000 bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.55.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 41 bu. Market nominal and neglected. No sales reported.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $3.80@3.85 ₩ gal.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 31,960 lbs; shipped, 22,900 lbs. Market dull and 1@2c lower. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs	30@33c
Shipping Butter, in firkins	28@30c
Grease Butter	20@22c

Sales to-day: 134 firkins good shipping Butter at 28c.

BAGGING—Market generally firm and moderately active, with a fair supply. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

Stark, A	[illegible]
Monitor A, seamless	[illegible]
Hamden A, seamless	[illegible]
Waverly A, seamless	[illegible]
Chicago A, seamless	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendocino A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Corn Exchange A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Extra Heavy A	[illegible]
Eagle A	[illegible]
Excelsior	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Union City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Burlaps, 40 inch	[illegible]
Gunnies, five bu	[illegible]
" four bu	[illegible]
" two bu	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ½ brls, cotton	[illegible]
" " linen	[illegible]
" " cotton	[illegible]
" " paper	[illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy	[illegible]

CHEESE—Receipts small, and with an active demand prices rule very firm at present quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	18 @20½c
Western Reserve	17½@18 c
Western States	15 @16 c

COFFEE—Market dull and quiet. Previous quotations tolerably firm, excepting low grades of Rio, which are easier, with a decline of 1c on previous rates. We quote:

Java, O. G., in mats	47 @50 c
Java	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

EGGS—In fair supply and moderately active. We quote to-day at [illegible] ₩ doz.

FISH—Market firm in moderate supply with a fair demand. Market firm at previous quotations. TROUT in good supply; prices easy and unchanged. MACKEREL in fair receipt and firm at present quotations. CODFISH in limited demand, with fair receipts. Market steady at previous quotations. LAKE HERRING in limited supply. Market moderately active and unchanged. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, ½ brls	[illegible]
No. 2 Whitefish, ½ brls	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout, ½ brls	[illegible]
No. 2 Trout, ½ brls	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ½ brls	[illegible]
No. 2 Mackerel, new, ½ brls	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ½ brls, large	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new kits	[illegible]
No. 2 Mackerel, new kits	[illegible]
Family kits	[illegible]
Bank Codfish	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
No. 1 Dried Herring, ₩ box	[illegible]
Scaled Herring, ₩ box	[illegible]
Pickled Herring, round	[illegible]
No. 1 Lake Herring	[illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES in rather limited supply. Market firm at present quotations. WHORTLEBERRIES in better supply and easier. We note a decline on previous quotations of $1.00 ₩ bu. CURRANTS in good supply. Prices easy and without change. LEMONS in good demand and firm, with an advance of $2.00 ₩ box. TOMATOES in large supply and lower. We reduce quotations 50c ₩ box. Market active. We quote:

Green Apples, ₩ brl	$4.00@7.00
Whortleberries, ₩ bu	5.00@6.00
Currants, ₩ bu	[illegible]
Gooseberries	[illegible]
Lemons, French, ₩ box	[illegible]
Lemons, Sicily, ₩ box	[illegible]
Tomatoes, ₩ ½ bu box	[illegible]
Tomatoes, small boxes	[illegible]
Oranges, ₩ box	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES in very limited supply and demand. Market firm at previous quotations. PEACHES in fair supply and unchanged. FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet, but firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Apples, Southern, ₩ lb	10 @ 11
Apples, Michigan and Ohio	11 @ 11½
Apples, N. Y.	11½@ 12
Unpared Peaches, halves	[illegible]
Pared Peaches	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]
FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Raisins—Layers ₩ box	$5.50@5.75
Raisins—M. R. ₩ box	[illegible]
Currants, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Figs—Smyrna, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, soft, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, hard, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Pears, Bohemian, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

Sales to-day: 12 brls Southern Apples at 9½c ₩ lb.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 380 brls; shipped, 306 brls. Sales to-day were:—100 brls city at $1.63; 500 brls country at $1.64—market closing firm.

HIDES—Received, 57,869 lbs; shipped 53,173 lbs. Market moderately active, and very firm at present quotations. We quote:

Green Salted, trimmed	13½@13¾ c
Green, part cured, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint trimmed	[illegible]
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip and Calf Murrains	[illegible]

LEATHER—Market moderately active, but principally in Sole Leather, Upper, and Calfskins. With a moderate supply, previous quotations rule firm and unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK.			
Harness ₩ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]
Line ₩ lb	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip ₩ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco, Sole	[illegible]
Calf, ₩ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco good damaged	[illegible]
Upper ₩ foot	[illegible]		
Collar ₩ foot	[illegible]		
OAK.			
Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]	French Calf, 36	[illegible]
Harness, ₩ lb	[illegible]		
Kip, No. 1, medium	[illegible]	French Calf Lemoine, ₩ doz	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 heavy	[illegible]		
Calf, Extra	[illegible]	French Calf Lemoine Seconds	[illegible]
French Kip, 100 choice	[illegible]	Linings, ₩ doz	[illegible]
French Calf, 27 lbs	[illegible]	Roans, ₩ doz	[illegible]
French Calf, 31 lbs	[illegible]		

NAVAL STORES—In fair request and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Pitch	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]
Rosin ₩ 280 lbs	[illegible]	Lath Yarn, Hemp	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	" Manila	[illegible]
Oakum	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]
Ital. Flax packing	[illegible]	Am. Hemp No. 2	[illegible]
Ital Hemp packing	[illegible]	Sash cord	[illegible]
Am. Hemp Sap	[illegible]	Hay Rope Manilla	[illegible]
Am. Hemp No. 1	[illegible]		

CARBON OIL—Market quiet and in very limited supply. Holders are firm in their views, and are in several instances asking higher prices than our present quotations. BENZOLE in light supply and firm at previous rates. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test, by car load, 98c—₩ brl $1.03
Straw Oil, 115 to 120 test, do do 90c—do 1.00
Benzole, [illegible]

OILS—Market generally quiet with a moderate supply. Prices firm and unchanged at previous quotations. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Boiled Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Olive Oil, bulk	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure lard	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	[illegible]

ONIONS—In fair supply and moderate demand. Market firm at [illegible] per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 25,650 lbs Cut Meats, 1,077 lbs Lard. Shipped, 1,425 lbs Cut Meats, 172,908 lbs Lard. There were no sales to-day of either Beef or Hog Product and the market was depressed and nominal.

POTATOES—Old Potatoes are in very limited supply. Market active and firm at present quotations. New Potatoes are in moderate supply and unchanged. We quote:

Old Potatoes mixed ₩ bu	[illegible]
New Potatoes ₩ brl	[illegible]

POULTRY—In small supply. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

Dressed Chickens, ₩ doz	[illegible]
Live Chickens	[illegible]
Dressed Turkeys, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Live Turkeys	[illegible]
Pigeons, ₩ doz	[illegible]

RICE—In small supply, with a limited demand. Market continues firm at former quotations. We quote:

Arracan	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]

SUGAR—There is less activity in the market, and with a fair supply, prices are less firm. We note a decline of ½c on A A Portland, of ½c on N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated, and of ½@1c ₩ lb on Coffee Sugar. At present quotations the market is tolerably firm, but quiet. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
A A Portland	[illegible]
N. Y., refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
White C	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUP—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans, new crop	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

SPICES—In fair supply, and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Allspice, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

SALT—Received, 1,100 brls; shipped, 3,674 brls. Market quiet. We quote:

Domestic—New Fine	[illegible]
Old Fine	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
Foreign—Turk's Island, ₩ sack	[illegible]
Ground Alum, ₩ sack	[illegible]

Sales to-day: 1,000 brls old Saginaw Fine at $3.10 on dock.

TALLOW—Received, 3,387 lbs. Market very firm at previous quotations, with an inadequate supply. We quote:

Prime City Packers	[illegible]
Country	[illegible]

TEA—In fair supply and limited demand. All qualities held very firm at previous quotations, and generally firm and unchanged. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do do finest to choice	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine, ₩ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Souchong	[illegible]

TOBACCO—In fair demand, and with a light supply prices rule firm at previous quotations. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common, stems	[illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO—	
Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half-bright	[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium, guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair supply, and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar, ₩ gal	[illegible]
Pure Malt do	[illegible]
Com. do do	[illegible]

WOOL—Receipts liberal, but transactions generally limited. At previous quotations the market is tolerably firm and steady. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece	[illegible]
Medium Fleece	[illegible]
Factory Tub, Washed	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece	[illegible]

Sales to-day: 25,000 lbs choice Iowa, washed fleece, [illegible]

WOOD—In very limited supply. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

Beech, ₩ cord	$12.00—Delivered at	$13.00
Maple, ₩ cord	12.00	13.00

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......July 28, 1864.

Stmr May Queen, Keith, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Traverse, 160 m lumber.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Chadwick, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Crarey, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G P Truesdell, Wilson, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, [illegible]
Bark Grace Greenwood, Doyle, Green Bay, 80 m shingles, 4000 R R ties.
Bark S B Pomeroy, Morris, Cleveland, 500 m lumber from Oconto.
Bark Cleveland, Carey, Cleveland, 700 tons coal.
Bark [illegible], Chase, Port Huron, 400 m lumber.
Brig Banner, [illegible], Buffalo, 300 m lumber from Menominee.
Schr Hero, Lovitt, South Haven, 53 cords bark.
Schr E F Wallace, Lawrence, South Haven, [illegible]
Schr Pauline, Hyer, Sheboygan, 125 cds wood.
Schr Peggy Hannah, O'Connor, Cape Vincent, 300 m lumber from Pensaukee.
Schr Emeline, Williams, Grand Haven, [illegible]
Schr St Lawrence, [illegible], Pt au Sable, [illegible]
Schr Helen Kent, Cameron, [illegible]
Schr Twin Sister, Finn, Manitou Island, [illegible]
Schr [illegible], Parsons, Packard's Pier, [illegible] cds bark.
Schr Eclipse, Saunders, Two Rivers, [illegible]
Schr Josephine [illegible], Wilkinson, [illegible]
Schr Gem, Heim, Union City, 35 cds wood.
Schr C North, Symonds, Kewaunee, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Two Brothers, Johnson, Kalamazoo, [illegible]
Schr Vermont, McVea, Pier Cove, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Driver, Bell, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr G P Foster, Hansen, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Hamlet, Wilcox, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Glasier, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Beloit, Power, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible]
Schr Heligoland, Burk, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] lath.
Schr R B Hubbard, Shaffer, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Geo Purington, Fisck, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Carrie Woodford, Upham, Kalamazoo, [illegible]
Schr Gladiator, Boyd, Bay City, 220 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Scofield, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Little Bell, Hubert, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Long, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Mary, Liston, Green Bay, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] shingles.
Schr Cynthia Gordon, Winter, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Lumberman, Cornell, Grand Haven, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Fame, Napier, St Joseph, 12 cds wood.
Schr E M Peck, Adams, Pentwater, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Illinois, Burk, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr R B Campbell, Cuddy, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] m shingles.
Schr Meridian, McHenry, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr J. B. Newhouse, Tater, Buffalo, [illegible] m lumber from Oconto.
Schr [illegible], Tinsler, Buffalo, [illegible] m lumber from Oconto.
Schr Thos. Sims, Fuller, Goderich, [illegible] cds wood.
Scow [illegible], Thompson, Kalamazoo, [illegible]
Scow Mermaid, Booth, South Haven, [illegible]
Scow J. B. Chapin, Hayes, White Lake, [illegible] m lumber.
Scow [illegible], Dike, White Lake, [illegible] m lumber.
Scow [illegible]
Scow Traveler, Gwynn, South Haven, [illegible]
Scow Fairy Queen, Martin, South Haven, [illegible] cds wood.

CLEARED.......July 28.

Stmr May Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, [illegible], sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Wilson, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop E. W. Backus, Forrest, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, sundries.
Bark Orphan Boy, Morrison, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Bark John Sweeney, Collins, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Bark [illegible], Fisher, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Brig Frontier City, Haves, Grand Traverse, sundries.
Schr Carrington, Thompson, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Clayton Belle, Smith, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Bermuda, McDonald, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Stampede, Kyle, Port Colborne, [illegible] bu wheat.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SALE OF VESSELS.—The following sale of vessels have taken place in this city within the past day or two: Schr. J. F. Tracy, class B 1, burthen [illegible] tons, sold by J. [illegible] to J. Dupray and others, for [illegible]; schr. Whip, sold by Holmes & Bro. to parties in Chicago, for $4,000.—Detroit Advertiser.

[illegible]—The [illegible] two weeks since, during a squall near [illegible] Island, Green Bay, drowning the captain, and one man, it is thought, will be got up without having sustained much damage. The tug Sarah E. Bryant, with steam pumps and other material, has been dispatched from Buffalo yesterday morning.—Ibid.

VESSELS DUE FROM LAKE MICHIGAN.—There are at present due from points on Lake Michigan about twenty-five vessels, which [illegible] St. Clair river to-day and pass here this evening or to-morrow morning.—Ibid.

READ AND REFLECT.

It has been from time immemorial the object of philanthropists to find some remedy for the ills of life, and scientific skill has for ages explored every avenue in order to discover the hidden secret. It has been, however, reserved for modern science to bring before the world the great destroyer of disease and in

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS

are concentrated all those virtues which tend to promote healthy and vigorous life. Unlike the generality of Bitters, they are NOT AN ALCOHOLIC MIXTURE, but

A PURE TONIC,
Composed entirely of Vegetable Substances.
THEY ARE A
POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA
AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM
Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

☞ Remember, that this Bitters is not an alcoholic mixture, a bar-room drink, or a substitute for rum, and cannot insidiously introduce the vice of drunkenness into your families.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. [illegible]

GENTLEMEN: Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact that I have experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

FROM THE HON. JACOB BROOM.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. [illegible]

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one case, a case of Dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.
Truly yours, JACOB BROOM, [illegible]

The following well known reverend gentlemen have acknowledged in writing the great benefit they have received from the use of these Bitters, and the testimony must certainly convince the most skeptical:

Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church, Pennsylvania.
Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa.
Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus, N. J., and Milestown, Pa., Baptist Churches.
Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.
Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown.
Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville, N. J., Baptist Churches.
Rev. Lawrence W. [illegible], Editor Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Md.
We could add many others to the list [illegible] permit.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
631 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.)
PROPRIETORS.

For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States. N. B.—We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or twenty-five cent size, [illegible]

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS. [illegible] The only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] Magnolia Balm. [illegible] W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y. [illegible] DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

Clear the House of Flies, [illegible] BUTCHER'S CELEBRATED [illegible]TNING FLY-KILLER, [illegible] SOLD EVERYWHERE. [illegible]

In the Year 1845 [illegible] VENETIAN HAIR [illegible] General Agent, 12 Gold street, [illegible] MATHEW'S ARNICA HAIR [illegible]

[illegible]—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles. [illegible]

Dr. James [illegible]

Afflicted, Read! [illegible]

[illegible]st often we speak of Physicians, [illegible]

Doctor Thomson [illegible]

[illegible]reatest Discovery of the Age. [illegible]

[illegible]MAN FRAILTY, OR PHY[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]ENTS TO SAVE 25 DOL[illegible] [illegible]

Medicinal

[illegible] LUDLUM'S
[illegible]PECIFIC.
[illegible] is the great and sovereign Remedy, composed of EXTRACTS from [illegible] Roots and Herbs, for all diseases of the Urinary and sexual Organs, such [illegible] continence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, [illegible] Gravel, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, [illegible] unrivaled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women. [illegible]

W. F. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati. [illegible]NHAMS & VAN SCHAACK [illegible]

Legal Notices.

[illegible]TE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY [illegible]

[illegible] Merchants [illegible] POTTLE [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] Magnolia Balm.

[illegible] Sold by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

[illegible] the House of Flies, [illegible] BUTCHER'S CELEBRATED TNING FLY-KILLER,

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[illegible]

Doctor Thomson

[illegible]

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[illegible] BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, 16 Lake St., Agents.

MAN FRAILTY, OR PHY[illegible]

[illegible]

NTS TO SAVE 25 DOL[illegible]

[illegible]

Medicinal

LUDLUM'S

PECIFIC.

[illegible] for all diseases [illegible] Urinary and sexual Organs, such [illegible] of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation [illegible] Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, [illegible] Gravel, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, [illegible] unrivalled by anything yet dis[illegible] for curing the Whites in wo[illegible]

[illegible]

W. F. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

[illegible]AMS & VAN SCHAACK, [illegible] Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, [illegible]

Legal Notices.

[illegible] OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Merchants

[illegible] Chicago.

Banking and Exchange.

4th National Bank OF CHICAGO,

Designated Depository and Fiscal agent of the United States.

No. 4 South Clark street,

This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new United States

10-40 BONDS

[illegible]

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Designated Depository of the United States.

CAPITAL PAID UP $150,000.

President, J. D. NUTTMAN. | Cashier, W. B. FISHER.

DIRECTORS: SAMUEL HANNA, [illegible] A. D. BRANDRIFF.

[illegible]

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL...... $250,000.

[illegible]

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice-Pres't.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

[illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest. E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 28 North Main Street, ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13th, 1864.

[illegible]

T. J. HAINES, Colonel A. D. C., and Chief Commissary.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,

No. [illegible] SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., July 15th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., on MONDAY, August 1st, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

Four Thousand (4,000) Head of Beef Cattle, on the hoof,

[illegible]

J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C.S., U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate

are invited until 12 M. on FRIDAY the 29th day of July, 1864, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Four Thousand (4000) Head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

[illegible]

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

[illegible] Lake Forest, July 13th, 1864.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

CONCORD.

MAY 23, 1864.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

How beautiful it was, that one bright day
In the long week of rain!
Though all its splendor could not chase away
The omnipresent pain.

The lovely town was white with apple-blooms,
And the great elms o'erhead
Dark shadows wove on their aerial looms,
Shot through with golden thread.

Across the meadows, by the gray old manse,
The historic river flowed;—
I was as one who wanders in a trance,
Unconscious of his road.

The faces of familiar friends seemed strange;
Their voices I could hear,
And yet the words they uttered seemed to change
Their meaning to the ear.

For the one face I looked for was not there,
The one low voice was mute;
Only an unseen presence filled the air,
And baffled my pursuit.

Now I look back, and meadow, manse and stream
Dimly my thought defines;
I only see—a dream within a dream—
The hill-top hearsed with pines.

I only hear above his place of rest
Their tender undertone,
The infinite longings of a troubled breast,
The voice so like his own.

There in seclusion and remote from men
The wizard hand lies cold,
Which at its topmost speed let fall the pen,
And left the tale half told.

Ah, who shall lift that wand of magic power,
And the lost clue regain?
The unfinished window in Aladdin's tower
Unfinished must remain!

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

A Few Facts Relative to Her Origin, Career and End.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

[From the New York Ledger.]

The pirate Alabama has at length met with a better fate than she deserved—destruction in honorable combat with an equal adversary. Hitherto, with a single exception, she has been known only by her victories over the unarmed and defenceless. The courage and conduct, for which our neutral friends abroad bestow upon this alien traitor the honors usually paid to men who have served their own country with distinction, have been exhibited only by Mr. Semmes in a piratical warfare on merchantmen and whalers, and these cheated into his power by the assumption of the colors of the United States; sometimes betrayed into his clutches while hastening to the relief of some burning vessel set on fire at night for the inhuman purpose of more effectually betraying other vessels to destruction.

I call this freebooter a "pirate" for reasons well-stated by himself. In the first paragraph of the fifth chapter of his work, published in 1851, and entitled "Service Afloat and Ashore," Mr. Raphael Semmes writes as follows:

"At one time there was much excitement in the squadron on the subject of privateering. Gen. Salas, who succeeded Paredes in the Presidency, and who, in the course of the war made himself famous by proclaiming 'no quarter to the Yankees,' made strenuous efforts to get afloat a number of privateers which should prey upon our commerce. If Mexico had been a maritime people this would have been her true policy. A few fast sailing vessels distributed in the different seas, and officered and manned by bold fellows in pursuit of plunder, might have inflicted incalculable injury upon us. This system of predatory warfare, more than any other, equalizes the strength of nations on the water. Fleets and heavy-armed ships are of no avail against the lighter heels and more erratic wanderings of this description of force. But Mexico had no materials whereon to operate. To render privateering available to her under the laws of nations, it was necessary that at least a majority of the officers and crew of such cruiser should be citizens, not citizens made *ad hoc* in fraud of the law, but *bona fide* citizens; and any vessel which might have attempted to cruise under a letter of marque and reprisal, without this essential requisite, would have been from that moment a pirate."

These remarks relative to privateers of course apply with equal force to a pretended national ship, if indeed there can be even a pretended national ship, when there is not yet the pretence of a nation, acknowledged as such by any civilized Power. In fact these principles apply with greater force to a public than to a private armed vessel. It is sufficient for the latter that she keeps within the law; to the former, nationality is vital; she is the representative of her Government and country. If a commission from a recognized Government like Mexico, would not, in Mr. Semmes' opinion, prevent a privateer under the circumstances named by him, from being regarded as a pirate, a pretended commission from an unrecognized Government could not of course, prevent a so-called ship-of-war from being, under the same circumstances, regarded in the same light.

The history and career of the Alabama illustrates all the points of Capt. Semmes' definition of a pirate, and is an unbroken series of deeds not only of violence, but of illegality, deception, and falsehood reduced to action. It is for this reason that I have observed of her destruction in open and honorable conflict with an equal foe, that she had met a better fate than she deserved. To justify this remark, I confine myself to unsuspicious authority: the account of the cruise of the Alabama, published by her Acting Sailing Master, in the *South African Advertiser and Mail* of the 19th September, 1863.

The first step in her history, though concealed as much possible, was taken in direct violation of the law of nations and the municipal law of England. "The Confederate Government," says the Sailing Master of the Alabama, "sent over Capt. J. D. Bulloch to England for the purpose of purchasing a war steamer. Accordingly, No. 290 was *built* and *intended* for a Confederate vessel of war." This blunt confession of the Confederate officer disposes at once of Mr. Laird's tergiversations, who was not ashamed to argue that for aught he knew to the contrary, she might be intended for a merchantman. As if an experienced shipbuilder, contracting with the agent of a foreign belligerent, could be in doubt of the character of a vessel whose main deck was pierced for twelve guns; with a berth-deck for the accommodation of one hundred and twenty men; her ward-room furnished with a handsome suite of state-rooms; her steerage fitted starboard for midshipmen, port for engineers; under the ward room, store-rooms; under the steerage, shell-rooms; armory; magazines; traverses for pivot guns; tackle for gun-carriages; and the whole vessel of extra solidity and strength! Of course, Mr. Laird was not the simpleton he would fain represent himself to be, in order to palliate his guilty agency in this nefarious business. He knew the intended character of the vessel just as well when the keel was laid down in his ship yard, as when she sunk beneath the Kearsarge's guns.

The character of the vessel which the Messrs. Lairds were building was soon ascertained by the American Consul at Liverpool, and communicated by the United States Minister to the British Government. The legal steps necessary to nip in the bud a mischief, which the event has proved to be of such stupendous magnitude were (I presume it is now conceded on all hands) less promptly taken than they should have been. If no measures could be adopted to prevent the commission of dangerous national crimes, without the production in advance of evidence which on trial would convict the criminal, there is not a Government in Europe which could live a year. When at length the order to detain the Alabama was sent down from London it was prevented from taking effect by a paltry artifice and by an act of official treachery. How this came to pass is related in the journal of the Confederate officer.

"At 9:15 a. m. of the 29th July, 1863, we weighed anchor and proceeded slowly down the Mersey, anchoring in Moelfra Bay; having on board relatives and friends of the [illegible], *both ladies and gentlemen.* Our ostensible object in starting was to go on a 'trial trip,' and the presence of the ladies and gentlemen gave a certain color to the report. In the evening transferred our visitors to a steam-tug."

I have seen it stated that Mr. Laird disclaims all knowledge of the "trial trip" at which the "ladies of the *builders*" were present. This may well be; the little *ruse* might safely be committed to a subordinate. But after maintaining it to have been uncertain whether the Alabama was for merchantman or a vessel of war, and not less after giving Arabic names to the rams lately purchased by the British Government, and pretending that they were built for the Bey of Egypt, (a pretence proved by official inquiry in that country to be untrue,) no great importance will attach to any assertion or denial by this gentleman. I make this remark because he took the liberty to state in the House of Commons that he disbelieved an official statement of the United States Secretary of the Navy.

The Confederate officer continues: "We remained at Moelfra Bay, *shipping hands*, &c., till 2 a. m. of the 31st, when we got under weigh ostensibly for Nassau, Bahama." I infer from this that, to support the fraud of the "trial trip," the vessel did not clear for any port, but went to sea without a clearance, reported "bound for Nassau," at once a violation of law and a falsehood.

"Our *unceremonious* [meaning illegal] departure," says the Confederate officer, "was owing to the fact of news being received to the effect that the customs authorities had orders to board and detain us that morning!" Thus, it seems, the treachery of some person connected with the Liverpool customs led this "fatal and perfidious bark" to go to sea, alike without a clearance and without a commission; in other words, in the character of a pirate.

About the same time the barque Agrippina, Capt. McQueen, sailed from London, having on board six guns, with ammunition, coals and stores for the Alabama. She, too, in all probability, was "ostensibly bound for Nassau."

Having thus unlawfully and clandestinely gone to sea, the Alabama took the North about passage, landed Capt. Bulloch—the farce of the "trial trip," being played out—at the Giant's Causeway, stretched for the Western Islands, and arrived at Porto Praya, in Terceira, on the 10th of August. Her officers were nearly all English—two of them only hailing from Savannah, and one of these English; her crew consisting at this time of about seventy men and boys, nearly all English and enlisted on English soil.

On the afternoon of their arrival at Porto Praya, they were boarded by the officials of that place, and reported themselves, "The steamer Barcelona, from London, fifteen days out, bound to the Havana, and intended for the Spanish Government, for the war with Mexico." Capt. Butcher of the Cunard service, and then Commander of the Alabama, was not ashamed to utter this deliberate untruth.

On the 18th the Agrippina arrived with her guns and ammunition, and was followed by the Bahama, Capt. Tessier, a screw steamer, having on board Capt. Raphael Semmes and the other officers of the notorious Sumter. The Bahama brought two 32-pounders for the Alabama, in addition to the ordinance that came by the Agrippina. From what quarter, and by what frauds, she, too, reached the rendezvous, the limits of this article will not permit me to inquire.

Having by these steps—every one of which was marked with fraud, falsehood and violation of public and municipal law—completed the equipment and armament of the Alabama, on Sunday, 24th August, being off the island of Terceira.

"Capt. Semmes read his commission, and formally took command of the Confederate States steamer Alabama, [illegible] hoisting the Confederate ensign at the peak, *the Burgee of St. George at the fore,* and the pennant at the main. Commander Semmes made a most effective and spirited address, in which, after speaking of the relations existing between the North and the South, he said his principal object was to cripple the commerce of the enemy,' (that is, to commit piracy, according to his own definition above quoted;) 'that he was not going to fight a 50 gun ship, but as soon as they had become proficient in the use of their weapons, he would give them an opportunity to show the world what they were made of.'"

Another Confederate officer, in the supplement to the Cape Town *Advertiser and Mail*, of 19th August, reports Capt. Semmes as saying "that he did not intend to rush headlong into battle with a whole fleet of the enemy, but that he did not intend to run away if he met with any." In this respect, however, in either version of his remark, the valiant freebooter soon altered his mind. He was at great pains, with the help of the French authorities at Martinique, (if the Confederate account is to be trusted,) to dodge the San Jacinto at that island. The San Jacinto carried 14 guns to the 12 mounted at that time by the Alabama. He gave a very flimsy reason for shunning the Mohican, and fled before the Vanderbilt along the coast of Brazil to Cape Town. He even inadvertently intimates, in his official report of his late disaster, that if he had known that the Kearsarge, a vessel as nearly as possible of equal force with his own, had chains upon her sides to shield her boilers—a protection which the target practice at Washington has shown to be of little account—he would have shunned the encounter!

On the 5th of September, this gallant officer, who was going to fight anything below a 50 gun ship, inaugurated his warfare on the unarmed and defenceless, by the capture of the Oakmulgee. She was a whaler from Martha's Vineyard; and, to increase the glory of the exploit, was at the very time "fast to a very valuable sperm whale." "To all prizes," says the Confederate sailing-master, "we hoisted English colors, and exchanged them for Confederate as soon as the boarding officer gained the vessel's deck." Often, however, the Alabama reported herself by the name of some United States war steamer.

It is certainly the practice of national vessels, in exceptional cases, and for a temporary and laudable purpose, to show a foreign flag. Thus, the vessels stationed on the coast of Africa to suppress the slave-trade, were obliged, in order to get near the slavers, to show a flag, (the Portuguese), from which those miscreants did not feel obliged to run. At Quallabattoo, Commodore Downes disguised the Potomac as a merchantman. Had he gone into port as a ship-of-war, the murderous savages whom he was sent to chastise would have escaped to the jungle. But habitually to roam the ocean under an alien flag; never to show your colors until the victim is entrapped; continually to give yourself a false name in your intercourse with nations of a different nationality; to turn the exception into the rule, and this not for the purpose of chastising lawless savages, or wrestling his human prey from the slaver, but for the sake of robbing peaceful merchantmen, sailing under the flag you have yourself sworn to support, this, one would think, was a conduct hardly becoming a "chivalrous" service. It showed, to use Semmes' own language, in the work above referred to, that he "had for his object rather the plunder of the bandit than honorable warfare."

There is one use of a foreign flag, continually resorted to by Semmes, not merely uncalled for from any justifiable motive of honest warfare, but in the highest degree mean and criminal. After bringing to a vessel, often by firing a shot at her, if she proved a neutral, and especially a French ship, he reported himself a United States man-of-war, giving the name of some well known Federal vessel. Accounts, accordingly, were constantly going home to Europe of annoyances caused to commerce by the vexatious operation of United States cruisers. The natural tendency and evident design of this contemptible fraud was to embroil us as much as possible with foreign powers.

The spirit of the Alabama's crew was in keeping with that of her commander. At Terceira the number of seamen was but seventy, "and the terms upon which the latter insisted on engaging" (I quote the account of another Confederate officer) "called forth the remark from Capt. Semmes, 'that the modern sailor has greatly changed his character, for he now stickles for his pay like a sharper, and seems to have lost his former love for adventure and recklessness.'" This from a sea-rover who was avowedly making war only on unarmed and peaceful merchantmen; who crept out of the harbor of Martinique at midnight, to escape a vessel carrying two more guns than himself, and only moved to the encounter of the Kearsarge when compelled by the French Government to leave Cherbourg! For what but their pay could Englishmen, in defiance of their Queen's proclamation, be expected to follow such a leader, in making war on a country with which their own was at peace?

But the last crowning act at once of barbarity and meanness remains to be noticed, that of burning his prizes at night, when their flames must necessarily serve as a decoy to other vessels. When this was first reported, humanity recoiled from the belief that a person who had once held a commission in an honorable service, could be guilty of such an act. There was but one precedent for it, that of wreckers, who are said to bind torches to the horns of crippled animals to imitate the motions of lights at sea. One was unwilling to believe such an atrocity even of men who are waging a treasonable war against a flag they had sworn to support. But the narrative before us makes no secret of the fact. The time of day at which the prizes were burned is often omitted. When it is set down, it is as frequently in the evening, or at night, as in any other part of the twenty-four hours. Thus the Elisha Dunbar, from New Bedford, was captured at half-past twelve, but not burned till evening. It is probable that the Brilliant, with grain and flour from New York to Liverpool, was burned in the evening.

"It seemed a fearful thing," says the tender-hearted Confederate sailing master, "to burn such a cargo as the Brilliant had, when I thought how the operatives in the cotton districts would have danced with joy had they shared it among them. I have never seen a vessel burn with such brilliancy; [few persons have had as many opportunities of witnessing the pleasing spectacle;] the flames completely enveloped the mast and hull and rigging in a few minutes, making a sight as grand as it was appalling."

On the 7th of October the Dunkirk, laden with flour, was burned at midnight. On the 11th the Manchester, laden with wheat and cotton for Liverpool, was burned at night. The Thomas B. Wales, of Boston, was burned on the 8th of November after sunset. On the 30th of November the Parker Cook was burned after 9 p. m. These are but specimens.

The limits of the article will not permit my exhausting this record of meanness and fraud, resorted to in support of a career of treason and piracy. It seemed impossible to add anything to the meanness of which he had been guilty; but this has been done by Semmes in his last official act. His own life, while struggling in the water, had been saved through the generosity of Captain Winslow, in permitting the Deerhound to aid him in the work of humanity; a permission granted, of course, with the understanding that the enemy, who had struck his colors, should be given up as a prisoner to the conqueror. No sooner, however, had Semmes been thus rescued (it is said concealed under a sail,) with forty of his crew nearest at hand, than he "takes to his heels" (to use his own expression,) leaving the rest of his companions to their fate. In such haste was he to escape, that in ten minutes from the time the Alabama went down, the Deerhound, with her valiant commander, was crowding steam for Cowes. This was mean enough, though not for Capt. Semmes. Arrived at Southampton, he publishes a letter, insinuating, though he does not assert, that his generous adversary, whose boats had been busy in saving sixty-eight of the Alabama's men, had neglected to hasten to their relief; thus falsely accusing the noble conqueror, to whose mercy he owed his life, of the very act of baseness which he had himself committed, for the sake of putting himself in a safe place, in violation of the laws of honorable warfare.

What evidence even of the vulgar quality of courage, to say nothing of chivalry and honor, is afforded by a career and conduct like this, on the part of a man actively engaged in the most ignoble department of a war waged for an object more and more repudiated by the opinion of the civilized world, and by what strange inversion of moral sentiment he receives the sympathy and applause of communities, where just such principles and generous feelings purport to be held in respect, I own myself unable to comprehend.

*NOTE.—An ostentatious account is given in the pamphlet of the Confederate sailing-master of the action of the Alabama and Hatteras. In this account it is most falsely stated that the Hatteras was inferior to the Alabama *only* in weight of metal. There was, it is true, very great inferiority in this respect, quite sufficient to account for the result without discredit to the Hatteras. But there are two other points of decided inferiority on the part of the Hatteras. Her enginery was above, while that of the Alabama was below the water line; and still more important the Alabama was built as a war steamer, in the first ship-yard in Great Britain, and in the most substantial manner, while the Hatteras was a mere iron shell, bought by the Government to meet the exigencies of the moment, and utterly unable to cope with a vessel like the Alabama. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, and the pretence that the Alabama received no damage, I am well-informed that she was seriously injured in the conflict, and required extensive repairs at Kingston.

BOSTON, July 9, 1864.

THE NAVY.

End of the Light Draught Iron Clads.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 26.—The Chief Engineers of the United States Navy, who were ordered from Admiral Gregory's Staff, to report on the condition of the light-draft iron-clads, have submitted reports to Secretary Welles.

The department has turned over two of the ill-starred vessels to Capt. John Ericson, who will at once try his hand at making something out of them. The result of the inspection of the engineers is substantially what might have been expected. The ships are almost hopelessly ruined, and it is feared that no plan can be devised for making them worth the trouble of altering. The turrets and guns are all that remain of the twenty splendid vessels, each of which cannot cost less than $500,000. The only use to which officers now deem them worth being put is that of barges, but even in this capacity their usefulness would be limited to smooth and shallow water. The Nemesis is now in the stream at Philadelphia, a butt for all the wags of the Quaker City. No one would be willing to go to sea in her, and it is likely that no one will be asked. The reports sent to Washington about her, from the officers on board, are said to be devoid of any hope that she is susceptible of improvement in her present shape. The turrets and guns will probably be removed at once.

Turrets on shore now may be erected at very short notice, as the twenty which these ships have on board, being neither useful or ornamental at the navy yard, could be consequently set up at the different harbors.

FROM MOULTRIE COUNTY.

The Village of Sullivan—Sleepy Hollow Outdone—Copperheadism in Moultrie—Sketches of the Leaders—Their Plans and Prospects—The Crops.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

SULLIVAN, Moultrie Co., Ill., July 26, 1864.

Sullivan, the town in which for the moment I am sojourning, is the county seat of Moultrie country. It is a poorly built straggling village of from fifteen hundred to two thousand inhabitants, and by all odds the dullest and most uninviting place I have yet encountered in my wanderings. I know of but one way to account for the general lack of thrift and enterprise every where painfully apparent, and that is, that most of the inhabitants and business men are natives of what is called the South. There is the same tumble-down appearance to most of the stores and dwellings that I have often observed in just as pretentious villages in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. A couple of women standing upon the porch of a dilapidated dwelling, washing, each with a pipe in her mouth and clad in homespun, was the first evidence of animated humanity that greeted my eyes as I entered the village, and their "How d'ye, stranger?" as I reined my horse to the side of the road by their house, showed unmistakably to my mind their nativity. I heard before I reached the street, that is called by some sort of poetic license, the main or business street, the ring of a blacksmith's anvil, and further along I saw a German harness maker working away for dear life. With these exceptions a silence like that of the grave rested over the entire village. Not even the whisky shops, of which there are at least a dozen, furnished an exception to the general quiet that everywhere prevailed. It seemed as if the entire community was engaged in a sleep to which that of Rip Van Winkle scarcely deserved to be considered a parallel.

I drove my horse to the "tavern," kept by Jo. Eden, brother of the Confederate Congressman, and by dint of loud talking managed to awaken the somnolent waiter and hostess. After dinner, I looked about the town. The proprietor of one store was stretched full length upon the counter; the owner of another was playing checkers with his clerk; the justice of the peace was listlessly conning his docket and calculating his fees; the attorney was taking his after dinner nap; the Court House was deserted and the door of the County Jail creaked lazily upon its rusty hinges. Were some future Irving to describe some other Sleepy Hollow, he would select as his model the little village of Sullivan, the shire town of Moultrie county.

I have said that the inhabitants of Sullivan are mainly Southerners. They are also mainly Copperheads; not the hybrid, who, professing fealty to the Union in one breath, and uttering treasonable words in the other, flourisheth in the latitude of Chicago, but outspoken and rebellious Copperheads, who cheer for Jeff. Davis as regularly as they take their coffee; who would sooner hang an Abolitionist than say their prayers of a Sunday morning; who openly sport the butternut badge of fealty to the Southern Confederacy; who drill regularly twice a week in a secluded grove in Moultrie, and who are actively and earnestly engaged in preparing for the coming outbreak. These are the Copperheads who flourish in Moultrie, and whose headquarters are at this somnolent village of Sullivan. These are Copperheads with a vengeance. They are something tangible. They are objects to be aimed at, and while we pity them for their infatuation, and regret that it is our duty to crush them as we would the viper, we cannot help feeling a certain kind of respect for them, very much akin to that we experience in contemplating the exploits of a successful robber. Our opinion of them is infinitely above that we entertain for the *sneak* Copperheads.

The Copperheads of Moultrie joined their brethren of Coles and Edgar in the march upon Mattoon during the celebrated Coles county riot. There were three hundred of them, and there are more now. Each man is armed with a breech-loading Smith & Wesson rifle, besides revolvers and knives. These rifles have been recently procured. At the time of the riots before alluded to their only weapons were double and single barrelled shot guns, and the ordinary hunters rifle. Quite recently six hundred improved rifles of the above make have been purchased, and each man belonging to the organization is required to own one. If he can not get it otherwise he sells his last cow. They do not hesitate to tell what their intentions are, and say that before the November elections this whole section of Illinois will rise in rebellion. To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and would it not be well to station a few soldiers at Sullivan? They hate the blue coats, but they fear them. The presence of a hundred veterans in this village would tend to ensure the safety of the few Union men whose lives would be forfeited in case of a rising.

The Copperheads are ignorant, as a general thing, and blindly obey their leaders. There are not over half a dozen of these controlling spirits, but what they lack in numbers they make up in energy and enthusiasm. The leading man among them all is, without doubt, John R. Eden, the late Copperhead member of Congress from this district, the 7th I believe. John is a self-made man, a lawyer admitted to the bar after a few months' study, a man of the people, shrewd, quick-witted, not without a certain kind of rude eloquence, and possessing the rare faculty of carrying along with him an audience, and causing them to arrive at his own conclusions, no matter how startling and paradoxical. Eden is not at heart a bad man. He is kind and accommodating, and a good neighbor. Opposition to the Government is his hobby, and he is fast riding to the devil. He is a native of Indiana, and removed to Sullivan from Shelbyville, where he once edited a Democratic paper.

Next in importance among the leaders is a physician named A. L. Keller, a native of Kentucky. He is considered a dangerous man among the Copperheads because of his unscrupulousness. He is violent, vindictive, and is said to be foremost in urging to deeds of violence. He was formerly Colonel of a Copperhead regiment, numbering from four to six hundred, but because he deprecated the march and the threatened attack upon Matoon, his men compelled him to resign, and elected Sam Hook in his place.

Another influential leader, is Joseph E. Eden, brother of John, the Congressman. He partakes in his general character of some of the peculiarities of his brother, but lacks his ability. He fills two important offices at present. He is Judge of the County Court, and "keeps tavern." If he does not perform the duties of the former better than those of the latter, he is no great shakes.

Then there are, Arnold Thomasson, Clerk of the Circuit Court, John Meeker, Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, and brother-in-law of Eden the Congressman, J. H. Snyder, the Sheriff, all of the first families of Kentucky and Tennessee, and John Perryman, the editor of the Copperhead *Express*, a native of North Carolina, and a humbug of the first water, all of whom aspire to the position of leaders. They really have claims to be so considered.

The Pattersons and the Hooks are relied upon to do the dirty work, to insult Union men, and make them generally uncomfortable.

I have made extended inquiry of the few Union men here, and I am forced to the conviction that the Copperheads are meditating rebellion. Should our armies meet with reverse and disaster either before Richmond or before Atlanta; should the enemy cross the Ohio and attempt his experiment of raiding in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio; should resort be had to a draft to fill the quota of the State under the last call of the President; should all or any of these events occur, I firmly believe the standard of rebellion will be raised in this as well as the adjoining counties.

In march last the Copperheads to the number of 300 met in this village to make cartridges in a room over Banks' store, from powder furnished, it is said, by Jo E. Eden, who to his professions already mentioned, adds still another—a general store-keeper. These cartridges are on hand and will most certainly be used, in any one of the contingencies I have named.

THE CROPS.

The crops now being harvested are good—much better than in the early part of the season we were led to expect. Wheat and oats turn out excellently, but in this region, corn will be a failure. There are many fields that, if the rain comes speedily, will yield perhaps half a crop, but many more are past recuperation, and will not be worth the harvesting.

BOD.

The General Advance in Freights.

The following is an official statement of the proceedings of the recent Railway Convention:

Resolved, That the following minimum weights per car for live stock be adopted, viz: Hogs and sheep, single deck, 18,000 lbs; cattle, 20,000 lbs; sheep, double deck, 20,000 lbs; hogs, double deck, 20,000 lbs.

Resolved, That the enhanced price of labor and materials used in operating railroads, now existing, over those when the present price was established for transporting Government property, renders it incumbent on us to request of the War Department a readjustment of the rates of transportation on a basis corresponding to some extent with the increased cost of operating railroads, and we would respectfully suggest that a reduction of 10 per cent from the rates charged to other parties in favor of Government transportation is all that should be required, in view of the increased taxation, and the circumstances by which they are surrounded.

Resolved, That in view of the revision and general advance proposed and recommended in classification, particularly on heavy freights, no advance should be made on the third and fourth classes, but that the first and second classes should be advanced about ten per cent, which would be westward on Chicago as a basis, $2 per 100 lbs instead of $1.80, and second class $1.65 per 100 lbs instead of $1.50.

Resolved, That an advance of 20 per cent upon the present rates be charged upon all property by car load, except upon live stock and upon package express now being transported upon passenger trains.

Resolved, That the greatly enhanced cost of labor and material used in operating railroads, imperatively calls upon this whole interest, not only as a matter of justice to its proprietors but in view of the sterner law of self-preservation, and the protection of this vast property from a deterioration which would impair its public usefulness, to raise the traffic charges so as in some measure to aid in making the increased cost of doing the work required of it.

This convention would, therefore, most respectfully but urgently express the hope that the rates and classifications agreed upon to-day, will be faithfully adhered to; and they confidently count upon the cordial and hearty co-operation of the managers of all roads interested, whether present or absent, in accomplishing so desirable an end.

Resolved, That the advanced rates and classification submitted by the committee take effect on the 15th inst.

A WHITE HOUSE ANECDOTE.—Setchell, the comedian, says he was present at the White House the other day, when the following was perpetrated: An old farmer from the West who knew President Lincoln in days by-gone, called to pay his respects at the Presidential mansion. Slapping the Chief Magistrate upon the back, he exclaimed: "Well, old hoss, how are you?" Old Abe, being thoroughly democratic in his ideas, and withal relishing a joke, responded: "So I'm an old hoss, am I? What kind of a hoss, pray?" "Why, an old draft hoss, to be sure," was the rejoinder. Good, even for Setchell.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE ATTEMPT TO ROB THE CALAIS BANK.

The recent excitement relative to a rebel demonstration on the eastern boundary of Maine, seems to have been produced by three men, who surreptitiously marched into the town of Calais and succeeded in penetrating into the bank before the character and design of the expedition were discovered, and the alarm communicated to the vigilant Home Guard, who immediately surrounded the enemy and "bagged" their whole force—a feat that has often been talked of but rarely accomplished, during the war. We are indebted to an Extra from the office of the *St. Croix Herald*, published at Calais, for the following detailed account of the exciting event:

"Monday was a day of excitement in this city. It was known for several days previous that a raid of some kind was in contemplation by rebel roughs who had recently left St. John and by means of the vigilant effort of our Consul in that city, the people here were enabled to prepare a suitable reception for the invaders. It was known that the bank would be assailed first. A portion of Capt. Flint's Company of State Guards was detailed for service. Pickets were stationed at different points to give the alarm. At about 12 o'clock the robbers went to the bank, and while their leader pretended that he wanted to exchange some gold for greenbacks, it was noticed that his hand glided suspiciously towards a revolver in his side pocket. The cashier immediately gave the alarm, the Guards rushed in, seized the three men and escorted them in triumph to the Municipal Court Room. The excitement was intense. There was good grounds for believing that the robbers had accomplices in the vicinity, and the State Guards and citizens were soon on hand in a body to repel any invasion or depredation. The prisoners were somewhat chop-fallen at first, but soon put on very defiant airs, claiming that if their twenty-five associates had been on hand as expected, they would not only robbed the Bank but committed other depredations and burned the city. The ringleader had a Confederate flag in his pocket, which he said he intended to hoist on the heights near the city. This flag was captured by Capt. W. B. Taylor. It was new and if manufactured in Dixie has been well perserved. A large crowd of people collected in the vicinity, and there was strong disposition to deal summarily with the offenders, for it is well known that they were ready for plunder fire or murder in order to accomplish their infamous designs.

In the afternoon the prisoners were examined before Judge Cornell. A letter was found on one of them, wherein the raiders, under fictitious names, state that they are escaped prisoners, that they were bent upon having money, and they had prepared a receipt to be left at the bank for the money they intended to takebut didn't. In that letter they add:

'*Thank your stars that other men did not come up, or your town would have been burned.*'

Wm. Collins the ringleader, is a tall, keen-eyed man, with a countenance indicative of treachery and baseness. He claims to be a captain in the 15th Miss. but was recognized here yesterday by a St. John man, who states that Collins has been in St. John for some months, that he was born near Loch-Lomond, and that he has often worn rebel uniform of late.

The other two prisoners gave their names as Jones and Philips. The former said he belonged to the 1st Missouri regiment, and that his wife and child had been murdered by the Federals under Jim Lane. He has a youthful look and his statement is probably as unreliable as that of his associate in villainy, neither of whom have, it is believed, ever been in the Confederate service. The testimony of the three prisoners established the fact that they were determined upon plunder pillage and robbery, to be carried out on a large scale, if their associates had joined them, and, as Collins remarked in his evidence, they were determined to accomplish their purpose 'peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must.'

The prisoner, who gave his name as Phillips said he had been promised a chance to go on a piratical craft. Collins, when asked, said that he could not produce his commission as a Confederate officer. The prisoners were ordered to recognize in the sum of $10,000. They were sent to Machias jail under a strong guard where they arrived at half past three o'clock this morning. When they were taken from the court room, much indignation was manifested outside, and many evinced a disposition to deal summarily with them. There is no doubt that the prisoners intended to murder the cashier, and this supposition is strengthened by their own evidence. Rumors were rife last evening that a large number of raiders from St. John and vicinity (of whom the three prisoners were the advanced guard) intended making a descent upon the city by water. Orders were received from the Adjutant General at Augusta to detail fifty men belonging to the State Guards here for service night and day. This order is now in force. Our city again wears a martial aspect. The remaining invaders will meet with a warm reception.

Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED BUFFALO

Pitts' Threshing Machine,

FIRST INVENTED,

And only really successful Machine in use, which can be proven by over

100,000 FARMERS

Throughout the West who have either owned or used them. Headquarters

95 and 97 West Randolph St.,

Where samples can now be seen

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Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Chants, &c.,

Used in Trinity Church, New York, and its three Chapels.

BY EDWARD HODGES, MUS. DOC.

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Price in Cloth Binding, $2.50; Boards, $2.25.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
277 Washington street, Boston.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS. Candidates must be graduates of some Regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon General. The Board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—HOSPITAL STEWARDS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS. Candidates must possess a fair English education and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $25.00 to $30.00 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters. Term of service, 3 years.

JOS. K. BARNES, Acting Surgeon General.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two Through Express Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. Takes effect May 16, 1864.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

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H. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Sup't, Meadville, Pa.
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BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S GENUINE LONDON PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London.

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OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of [illegible] [illegible]

By order of the Board. W. H. BARNES, Sec'y.

Medicinal

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the nineteenth century.

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DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain can not exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 50 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

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FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

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DR. EASTERLY'S

DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

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This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLDS or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. [illegible]

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MAGIC HAIR OIL.

For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

This Hair Oil penetrates the minutest pores of the scalp, giving the dry withering bulbs new life and vigor. It softens, preserves, beautifies and strengthens the hair, prevents it from falling off, removes the dandruff, prevents it from becoming prematurely gray, and at once renders the hair soft, glossy, lively and beautiful. It should be on the toilet of every lady and gentleman.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

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THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 50 cents per bottle. [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

—Rates of Commutation Tickets and the Conditions under which the same will be issued to commence Aug. 1st, 1864.

[illegible]

RULES AND REGULATIONS under which Commutation Tickets are issued by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company [illegible]

SAM'L POWELL, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

—This Company will commence the sale of COMMUTATION TICKETS

On and after July 1st,

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Chicago, June 28th, 1864.

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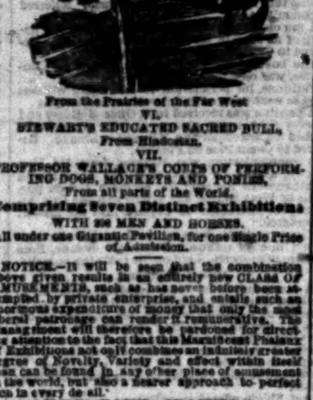
V. FORREST'S TRAINED BUFFALOES,



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VI. STEWART'S EDUCATED SACRED BULL, From Hindostan.

VII. PROFESSOR WALLACE'S CORPS OF PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES, From all parts of the World,

Comprising Seven Distinct Exhibitions WITH 200 MEN AND HORSES. All under one Gigantic Pavilion, for one Single Price of Admission.

NOTICE.—It will be seen that the combination above given results in an entirely new CLASS OF AMUSEMENTS, [illegible]

THE FOUR CLOWNS!

MONS. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST, the French Trick Clown.
W. A. DONIVAN, the English Gymnastic Clown.
MAST. GEORGE, la Petite Grimaldi.
And the inimitable JOE PENTLAND, Clown to the Equestrian Scenes.

[illegible]

Seats for everybody. No standing room.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

AUGUST—Monday, 15th, Springfield; [illegible]

N. B.—THE LARGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD IS COMING.

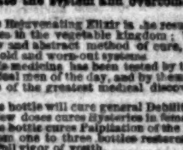
RECOLLECT THE DAY AND DATE.

N. B.—Once more. Please observe the day and date, and do not confound this MONSTER ORGANIZATION with any other companies, whether they be good, bad, or exceedingly indifferent.

Medicinal.

DR. WRIGHTS, Reiuvenating Elixir! Or, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.



"As the Phœnix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life"—so does this Elixir rejuvenate the system and overcome disease.

[illegible]

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR COATED.

FEMALE REGULATOR, AND HEALTH PRESERVER.

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

[illegible]

C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the State of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 59 Liberty-st., New York.

[illegible]

VINELAND LANDS.

To all Wanting Farms.

[illegible]

It is now the most Improving Place East or West.

HUNDREDS ARE SETTLING AND BUILDING.

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extracts.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES, KNOWN AS

Helmbold's Genuine PREPARATIONS,

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

[illegible]

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, [illegible]

E

In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, [illegible] DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES THESE DISEASES [illegible]

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether existing IN MALE OR FEMALE, [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, AND IT IS CERTAIN TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

[illegible]

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

[illegible]

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH

[illegible]

L

AFFIDAVIT.

[illegible]

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

A STARTLING REVELATION.

[Continued from Second Page.]

who is the chief secretary of the McClellan Minute Men.

THE OATH OF SECRECY.

Charles L. Hunt, Grand Commander in Missouri, having been arrested and imprisoned, was afforded the opportunity of making a statement under oath. Being a man of character and standing, it was believed his case would afford a test as to the binding obligation of the order not to disclose anything in regard to it. Having proof conclusive not only of his membership, but as to his being chieftain of it in the State, his denial of its existence, or being a member thereof, is regarded as strong proof of the weight attached to the obligation taken by the members thereof.

WHAT HUNT ADMITTED.

The result of the examination was all that was anticipated. He acknowledged having been at Windsor in Canada, in April, at the very time of the meeting of the Supreme Commanders; going there in company with another whose name he declined to give, but who it is known was Lafayette Develin of Indiana, Grand Commander of that State; that while there he was in consultation with Mr. Vallandigham and others whose names he also declined giving; that while there Mr. Vallandigham made known to himself and those with him his determination to return to the United States in defiance of the public authorities, and that his mode of accomplishing that object then was to come to Chicago and attend the National Democratic Convention; but he wholly ignores and denies all knowledge of such an order, or that he is a member of it.

UNWITTING TESTIMONY OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

In addition to the vast amount of testimony as to the existence and operation of this grand conspiracy against the Government in the loyal States, are statements of the most important and conclusive character, to which is attached the highest importance, because they contain testimony coming from members of the Southern section of the order—persons who had no knowledge whatever of the detection of its existence North or South, and who could not by any possibility have had any information from personal intercourse with members of the Northern section as to its character in the loyal States. One of the statements is from a rebel prisoner in confinement in Gratiot street Prison, who in the prison made the acquaintance of a fellow prisoner named Charles E. Dunn, who was arrested and placed there because he was known to be the Deputy Grand Commander of the order in Missouri. Dunn informed this prisoner of this fact, and initiated him into the mysteries of the first degree thereof. He further informed him very fully of the objects and character of the order. All agree in the account given of it by Colonel Sanderson. Yet these members, when under examination on their oath solemnly averred their ignorance of the existence of any such order, or being members of it.

Another, perhaps still stronger and more conclusive instance of the truth of all that is alleged by Colonel Sanderson, is produced by him in the statement of Mary Ann Pittman, which is annexed to his report. She was a rebel officer in the command of Forrest, was captured just before the massacre at Fort Pillow, and has been held in confinement as a prisoner ever since. She could have no intercourse or conversation with members of the Northern section, nor could she have any knowledge of the information possessed by Colonel Sanderson on the subject, and yet, by reference to her long and clear statement—covering some fifty pages of foolscap paper—it will be seen that the character which she gives to the order, of which she admits she is a member, is expressly, and in the minutest details, just such as was obtained from the other sources and those belonging to the national section.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER IN MISSOURI.

The origin of the order in Missouri is as follows: A man named William Douglas was sent by General Price to this department, who, in conjunction with Charles L. Hunt, the Belgian Consul, introduced it under the plausible disguise of a land association. It was first called the Corps de Belgique. Hunt himself, in his sworn examination before the Provost Marshal General, after his arrest, admitted Douglas' connection with him as a land agent; that Douglas was on a land locating tour through the State during the fall of 1863 and winter of 1864, and that he received no pay or compensation for it. This same Douglas was, early in the spring, traced by the Provost Marshal General to one of Jackman's camps of guerillas in the interior of the State, from whence he came to this city, where he was in constant communication with Mr. Hunt; and after having obtained money, he purchased forty six-shooting revolvers, which he designed carrying back to camp. He accordingly started off on the railroad train west one night, and was arrested on the train by two detectives, who were sent for the purpose by the Provost Marshal General, when they found the forty revolvers snugly packed in a barrel in the express car. Hunt employed the counsel to defend him. Douglas has since broken out of prison and is again at large.

VARIOUS NAMES.

The organizations of this order are known by different names in different localities, but the members belonging to them are enabled, by signs and grips, to know and recognize each other in all parts.

FEDERAL OFFICERS WHO ARE MEMBERS.

Proof has been obtained that there are officers in the Federal army who belong to this order, and that these officers when captured by the rebel army are unceremoniously turned loose again, because they are believed by the rebels to be of more service to them in their own lines than they could be as prisoners.

MEMBERS AT WASHINGTON.

Proof has also been obtained that persons belonging to this order, and rebels, in fact, are holding positions in all the Departments at Washington, who act as spies and are aiders and abettors of the rebel Government. Through these the rebels are not only advised of all the movements and purposes of the Government, but also furnished by those in the Treasury Department. It forms a part of the order to introduce some of its members into all the different branches of the Government, not only at Washington but also throughout the States and Departments—in all telegraph, express and other public offices.

PRE-INFORMATION.

Proof was also obtained early in June of the contemplated simultaneous demonstration of the Southern armies upon Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Missouri about the time of the meeting of the Chicago convention on the 4th of July, in anticipation of a general rising of the Northern section of the order, consequent upon the difficulties it was supposed would ensue through the efforts of Vallandigham to appear at Chicago at the meeting of the Democratic National Convention. How that information has been verified, the events which have taken place since afford ample evidence.

REBEL DESERTERS.

It is further established, beyond a doubt, that there is a general understanding and policy acted upon by the rebel commanders, especially in the trans-Mississippi Department, to have a number of spies within our lines, especially in Missouri, by giving them leaves of absence to go home into the States among their families and friends, and those so permitted to go home, are instructed by their officers how successfully to pass through the lines without being molested. With these instructions they start for the North and upon reaching the nearest Federal post represent themselves as deserters and take the amnesty oath. They then commence their operations as spies and smugglers, and at the same time it was the understanding that they should join in the rise with the members of the order, which was expected to take place about the fourth of July.

THE M'CLELLAN MINUTE MEN.

Of the real character of the "McClellan Minute Men" in New York and some other States, and its identification with this order, there is abundant evidence. Its signs and rituals have been obtained, and its workings and objects are well understood. Its National Secretary frankly admitted—supposing himself to be speaking "on the square" to a member of the O. A. K.—that it has assumed a support of the war policy only because "people are full of gunpowder and fight," and that those who represent its interest are to preach a vigorous prosecution of the war, but that, when once in power, they could soon throw off that policy and the war would be closed within thirty days after assuming the reins of government, with such guarantees to the South as would satisfy them.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Guerilla Matters—The Great Fire in Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 28.—Long Run, a small village in this county, was entered this morning by guerillas, and stores robbed, and Post Office ransacked. The Postmaster was told that his buildings would be burned if he kept any more Government property in them.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 20th has an account of an incendiary fire, commencing in Connelly Block the preceding night, consuming half a million dollars in property. During the fire the burning buildings were pillaged by the spectators.

The War in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 28.—The Nashville *Union* says: Monday night Capt. Brockman, of Col Stokes' Tennessee cavalry, attacked Pomp. Curry's gang of guerillas in DeKalb county, and routed them, killing Curry and five of his men. Curry was a noted guerilla and long a terror to East Tennesseeans.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 28.—Parties of rebel cavalry are crossing the Cumberland, making their way into Kentucky. Yesterday a party of 125 crossed a few miles above, under Col. Johnson. Another smaller party crossed below. They were well armed and mounted, and had regular officers.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Mexican population in the Southern counties of this State is beginning to take sides for and against the usurpation of Maximillian. The great majority support Juarez, and express regret that the United States did not extend its protection over the Republic of Mexico.

Charles L. Weller, Ex-Postmaster of San Francisco, has been arrested and imprisoned at Alcatraz, on a charge of using treasonable language in a Copperhead Club. Mr. Weller is chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Disaster to the Welland Canal.

THOROLD, C. W., Thursday, July 28.—This morning the Propeller Akron, bound up in the Welland Canal, carried away four gates of lock No. 21. The water carried her against lock No. 20, breaking one of its gates. The steamer Moffatt, leaving lock 22 at the time, broke her back on the mitre sill. It will take at least three days to repair damages.

From Ogdensburg—Elevator Burned.

OGDENSBURG, Thursday, July 28.—The large railroad elevator and adjoining sheds, containing 2,000 barrels of flour and nearly 100,000 bushels of grain, were entirely destroyed, with the contents, by fire this afternoon. It is supposed to have caught from sparks from a passing locomotive. Insurance partial.

Tell that in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The *Evening Telegraph* has the following:

WASHINGTON, July 28.—By the arrival of the mail boat from City Point, we have intelligence of great interest from Grant, but the Government only allows this announcement at present.

Court Record.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS—Before Judges Davis and Drummond. Common Law. [illegible] vs [illegible] et al. Decree of [illegible] Court below modified, making the amount [illegible]. [illegible] et al vs Shurtleff et al. New [illegible]. [illegible] et al vs Morrison. Plaintiff's [illegible]. [illegible] et al vs [illegible] et al. Heard and taken under advisement. [illegible] Petition of J. J. [illegible] for writ of habeas [illegible]. [illegible] Barber et al vs Mayberry et al. Heard and taken under advisement.

THE CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.

PETITIONS—EVANSTON RAILROAD—POSTAL DELIVERY IN CHICAGO—BOARD OF EDUCATION—INCREASED PAY ON CITY CONTRACTS.

The City Printing—Explanation of the Comptroller about these Bonds.

North Clark Street—The Harbor—City Improvements—Tunnelling the River—Health of the City—Reports of Explorers—Pay of Police.

The Common Council met in special session last evening for the transaction of special business, in lieu of the regular session of Monday last, adjourned for the purpose of enabling the Council to attend the military celebration. There were present, Aldermen Peacock, Titsworth, Shimp, Barrett, Gallup, McRoy, Kann, Sheridan, Walsh, Hinrod, Holden, VonHollen, Bond, Gastfield, Armstrong, Franzen, Ruh, Lawson, O'Sullivan and Woodman.

Ald. Bond took the chair in the absence of the Mayor.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A petition was received from B. Powers, aged 73 years, asking for a free license to peddle stationery. Referred to Committee on License.

A petition from Ald. C. C. P. Holden, praying that a special committee of three be appointed by the Mayor to confer with the War Committee of the Board of Supervisors, for the purpose of devising some plan whereby the weekly stipends now paid to the families of soldiers, be increased so as to afford more efficient relief.

Ald. Woodman moved its passage. Carried.

A remonstrance was presented from certain property holders on South Jefferson street, praying the Council not to grant the Evanston Horse Railroad Company any power to lay down a track or tracks on South Jefferson street from Harrison to Twelfth streets, or further South. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

A petition was presented from sundry persons asking that Hawk street may be opened. Referred to committee.

A remonstrance was presented against the paving of an alley in block one, school section. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys.

The bond of George M. Miller, as special Constable, was received and accepted.

Petitions for permission to sell liquor without license were referred to Committee on Licenses.

A petition was received from Giles McEnery and Harvey Nash for an advance on price of stone furnished for macadamizing Milwaukee avenue. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from Ald. Von Hollen, asking by what right the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Co. occupies certain portions of West Kinzie, and asking that the City Attorney be instructed to inquire into the matter. So ordered.

Three protests were received against the proposed line of railroad on Stewart avenue, from owners of property. Laid on the table temporarily.

POSTAL DELIVERY.

A communication was received from J. L. Scripps, Esq., the postmaster, setting forth that he was taking measures to make free delivery of letters in Chicago, and asking that the attention of the Council be directed to the lack of proper numbering on the houses along the several streets. He requested also that the Post Office Department be permitted to affix suitable letter boxes to the lamp posts.

Ald. Shimp offered an ordinance granting the required permission, and rendering it obligatory on property owners to procure a suitable number to be affixed to their houses within ten days from the passage of the ordinance under penalty of a fine of not less than five dollars, and assessment by the city for the expense of numbering as required. Referred to Board of Public Works with instructions to report at next meeting.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A communication was received from the Board of Education, setting forth the facts that Mr. Pickard, of Wisconsin, had been elected as Superintendent of Public Schools, and that his salary had been fixed at $2,500, and asking that the appointment and salary be confirmed.

Ald. Talcott had no fault to find with Mr. Pickard, but he did not see why a gentleman could not have been found nearer home; he wished to know whether the office had gone begging.

Ald. Barrett said Mr. Pickard was elected on the nomination of Mr. Wells, and he understood Mr. Pickard was a most competent man.

Ald. Woodard did not think Mr. Wells had made the nomination, but was satisfied with the choice made.

Ald. Holden did not see any necessity in going outside of the city, but was willing to confirm the appointment. He believed that there was talent enough in Chicago to fill that position and fill it ably.

Ald. Titsworth thought the matter should rest with the Board of Education, though not doubting that Chicago had talent enough in her midst.

The appointment was confirmed by 21 ayes against 4 noes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A petition was received from the C., B. & Q. Co. and South Branch Dock Co., representing that large additions to the business of that section lying along the west side of the South Branch were being made, and representing that a railroad track would be needed for their accommodation. The Companies proposed to open Brown street to North street, and to lay a track connecting their tracks with the warehouses, &c. now building and about to be built. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Board of Public Works presented the petition of F. Hartman for increased pay to cover losses on lamp posts. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board of Public Works presented also a petition from Messrs. Dull & Gowan, asking for relief from their contract on the lake tunnel.

Ald. Talcott was about tired of these applications.

The communication was laid on the table.

This was subsequently reconsidered, and the communication referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition was presented from a large number of persons for a bridge tender on the bridge over Ogden's slip, near Bridgeport. Referred to Committee on Harbors and Bridges, and Board of Public Works.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The City Comptroller's monthly report was received and ordered placed on file.

CITY PRINTING.

The report of the City Comptroller concerning the city printing, as ordered at the last meeting of the Council was read. After repeating the Preamble and Resolutions adopted at the last meeting the Comptroller reported as follows:

The expenditures of the city from April 1st 1862, to Nov. 1, 1862, for printing and stationery, were $1,889.19; and for the entire year, $3,055.78. The appropriation in the general ordinance for printing and stationery was $7,500.00. The expenses of printing, etc., the revised charter and ordinances was estimated at $2,500, leaving but $5,000 for other printing and stationery. On the 7th of September, 1863, the Council allowed a large increase on the rates paid for corporation printing, directing the increase to take place from May 1, 1863. The accounts of the City printing amounted to (for the seven months) $15,642.72, which exceeded the appropriation by $642.72. He then referred to section 7 of the City Charter, which allowed that if the Comptroller doubted the correctness of any account presented he shall submit the same to the Mayor and finance committee, which decision must be final. He reported that he had referred the claim of the Chicago *Times* of $5,468.55, and the *Union* of $3,544.75, both of which had been ruled to be just. This decision had been made after consultation with the legal advisers of the city. The Comptroller also reported, that the *corporation printers pressed for payment*, and were *prepared to institute suit* against the city for judgment, to which no defense could have been made, as the claim under the provisions of the Charter had become binding on the city.

He stated that he had issued bonds not exceeding $100,000, as provided by Sec. 36, chapter 5, to be used to defray general expenses.

He further reported that the corporation counsel had considered that he should pay the city printing claims out of the sale of these bonds.

The Comptroller concluded his report, as usual, by throwing all blame upon the shoulders of somebody else, declaring that no Alderman had attempted to assist him to lighten his arduous duties, although they knew how he had been struggling to keep his head above water.

The communication was ordered to be laid over and published.

WEST LAKE STREET.

The Comptroller reported on the petition of Mr. D. F. De Golyer, that he saw no objection to the additional payment asked for, on condition that the consent of all parties concerned was obtained in writing. The petition was for an increase of pay on the paving, &c., of West Lake street, from the river to Halsted street. The estimate, as at first made, was largely in excess of the contract, and the assessment was made to conform therewith. The increased pay was directed to be made not to exceed the original assessment. The report was accepted, and the order passed as amended.

The City Comptroller reported also on the similar petition of Thomas Mackin, stating that the Comptroller saw no reason for increasing the rate of pay on the contract, as the city was not the cause of any delay or increased expense.

Another petition was handed in from Mr. Mackin and the whole matter was referred to the Board of Public Works, with the Finance Committee and Comptroller.

The report of the Comptroller set forth that, in his opinion, the granting of Mr. Mackin's report would open a wide door to fraud, on the part of contractors and city officers, and tend to drive honorable contractors from competition for work.

The City Attorney reported on the petition of John Wenkler, for use of reservation on his lot instead of being obliged to build a sidewalk on his lot; stating that he was undoubtedly entitled to the reservation. The report was concurred in and the whole matter referred to the Board of Public Works.

A number of assessment rolls were presented and the assessments confirmed.

The Board of Public Works reported a difficulty about the width of North Clark street running along the side of the old cemetery. The street was found to be narrower than had been supposed in the ordinance passed locating the tracks of the North Division City Railway. The Board reported an ordinance to reduce the width of sidewalks to 8½ feet so as to permit the width of sixteen feet between the tracks as at first provided for. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, for the North Division.

The Board of Public Works presented an ordinance for the opening of Brown street, as prayed for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and others, on condition that the work be done solely at the expense of the petitioners.

Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

The Board of Public Works presented an ordinance annulling the orders previously passed for improvements on Benton and Lumber streets, and for the return of assessments already levied for that purpose. Adopted.

The Board of Public Works asked for permission to issue fifty sewerage bonds of $1,000 each, for the purpose of laying down certain sewers in the city during the next year. Referred back to the Board with instructions to report to the Council the streets on which sewers are proposed to be laid.

The Board of Public Works presented a report made by the city Engineer—E. S. Chesbrough—with reference to the Harbors, setting forth that the new channel, near the North Pier, was already better than the old, giving twelve feet of water. Referred to Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

The Board of Public Works asked for permission to make a new assessment of $1,069.18 on delinquents who failed to pay on assessment for straightening Eighteenth street. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

A similar petition with reference to delinquents on Fourteenth street, was similarly disposed of.

A petition from [illegible] J. Tucker for permission to open a street through his own property and vacate an alley for re-subdivision, was referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division.

Ordinances for the construction of sidewalks on Wisconsin street, from Clark to Larrabee, and on Prairie avenue, from Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth streets were referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys.

An ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on south side of Pine street from Michigan avenue to the alley next east, was repealed as the sidewalk was already built. A similar ordinance was repealed for a sidewalk on Michigan avenue, near River, for the same reason.

An ordinance for extending Vine street was referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys in the North Division.

An offer from residents on River street, east of Michigan avenue, to improve the street at their own expense, was reported by the Board of Public Works, and recommended.

The application was objected to on the ground that the city had leased the street, and could not give permission [illegible] it has two years yet to run. The City Comptroller said that there was a clause in the lease, that when the city wished to improve, it could resume possession. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys in the South Division.

TUNNEL UNDER THE RIVER.

The Board of Public Works reported on the ordinance proposed to be granted to the Tunnel Company, reporting that the ordinance would give almost unlimited power over the streets for twenty-five years to the Company. The Board recommended that the matter be referred to a special committee, who with the Board should report an ordinance. Referred to the Board of Public Works, the City Attorney and a special committee of three, one from each division.

The Board of Public Works submitted the third annual report of the Board. Received and placed on file.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Railroads reported on an ordinance authorizing the North Chicago City Railway Co. to extend its tracks on certain streets; also on an ordinance for the continuance, &c., of the Evanston Railroad; also in relation to the Horse Railroad ordinance of June 13th, 1864; also on another railroad ordinance passed the same day with substitute. Laid over and ordered published.

FIRE MARSHAL.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported on the case of John B. Ackley, recommended to the position of Fire Marshal and recommended his appointment.

Ald. Woodman asked how he would be paid.

The chairman said that the appointment rested with the Mayor.

Ald. Titsworth said that the Assistant Engineers had been recently constituted Fire Wardens.

Ald. O'Sullivan thought the appointment would be a saving to the city. Many fires occurred through carelessness, and if the Warden prevented one fire it would save the city four to five hundred dollars in the cost of running the engines.

Ald. Woodman did not think any salary would be expected.

Ald. Talcott moved to refer the matter to the Mayor.

Ald. Woodman was willing to appoint, provided no expense accrued to the city thereby. This idea was adopted, and the report as thus amended was concurred in.

The Committee on Police reported on the petition to regulate the conduct of newsboys, recommending that it be handed to the Superintendent of Police, who would deal with the matter. Concurred in.

The Committee on Schools reported on the School at Bridgeport that the addition asked for by the Board of Education be granted. An ordinance presented by the Board of Public Works for the construction of the work was passed, and the sum of $2,0[illegible] was appropriated for payment of the cost.

The Committee on Judiciary reported on the petition of the Ladies' Loyal League for use of unoccupied land for the use of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, reported adversely thereto on the ground that the city had no right to grant it. Concurred in.

The same Committee reported adversely to the proposition to present a uniform to each police officer, on the ground that such compensation was totally inadequate, and recommending that the Board of Police be instructed to report some way in which the police force may be properly paid for their services. Concurred in.

The same committee reported that they do not consider one Waste had received just compensation for injuries received, and moved that it be referred to Board of Public Works. Carried.

The same committee reported favorably to the petition of J. Hogan, who asked compensation for injuries received, and advised the same to be referred to the Committee of Finance, in company with the Comptroller. Carried.

The same committee advise the purchase of the Reports of the Supreme Courts of the State, and that $200 be appropriated to that end. Carried.

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

The Committee on streets and alleys in the South Division reported in favor of opening a street to be called Thirteenth street, from State to Michigan avenue, also, for sidewalk on Twenty-second street from State to Reeden, also for sidewalk on Thirteenth street from State to Burnside. Reports concurred in and ordinances passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the North Division reported in favor of a sidewalk on the east side of Clybourne avenue from North avenue to Clybourne Place: also on Clybourne Place from the avenue to the bridge.

Ald. Talcott said that many complaints had been made to him that sidewalks are ordered often where unnecessary.

The reports were adverse to the passage of the ordinance and concurred in.

The same Committee reported in favor of a sidewalk on both sides of Sedgwick street, from Huron street to Chicago avenue. Concurred in.

The same committee reported adversely to the laying of a railroad track on North avenue, and recommended Larden or Eugene streets as proper for such track if needed: Laid over and published.

Also on ordinance for vacating street and alley in Bronson's addition, recommending the same, the street being useless.

The Chairman asked to whom the property reverted when a street was vacated; to the city or to the adjoining property owners?

Alds. Titsworth and McRoy answered, "To the property owners."

Referred to City Attorney with instructions to report next meeting.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys West Division reported on the projected vacation of so called block 55, in Carpenter's addition to Chicago, recommending the vacation. The Clerk explained that there was no such block. Concurred in.

Alds. Titsworth and Shimp each rose with resolution.

Ald. Kahn moved to adjourn. Lost.

THE RIVER, &C.

Health officer Perry, from the Special Committee appointed to inspect the condition of the river, presented the following reports:

The special committee appointed to inspect the two branches of the Chicago River, reported as follows:

On July 5th, 1864, your Committee, in company with a delegation from the Packers Association, who generously furnished carriages, visited the various Packing houses and Rendering establishments on the south side of the South Branch of the Chicago River, also Wahl's Glue Factory.

Your Committee found the Packing houses proper, in a neat and tidy condition, with the exception of the one owned by Mr. Turner and located on what is called Scanlon Slough. This one was not as cleanly as it should be, but as a portion of the house had been destroyed by fire during the last packing season, and as Mr. Turner assured us there should be no delay in putting his house in proper order, we do not at this time deem it just to declare his place a nuisance. But while the Packing Houses were in a good and clean condition, your committee found it far otherwise with the Rendering Establishments *all* of which we have no hesitation in calling nuisances in the full sense of the term, for we found them filthy to a greater or less degree, without exception and your committee is unanimous in recommending the removal of all such establishments which desire to carry on business during the summer months, to a distance of at least four miles from the city limits.

The Scanlon Slough before mentioned is in a very filthy condition, and is a great nuisance, and we would recommend that the Health Officer give notice to the various owners of rendering establishments located upon the slough to clean out and remove all such offal as they have allowed to pass into it, which if done, would, we believe, be a partial relief for the present. But for a permanent improvement and a perfect remedy of the evil, we would recommend that all the slough be dredged and docked at least as far up as Turner's packing-house, and we would recommend such improvement to the property owners along the slough, believing that the cost of such improvement would be a good investment to them; and your committee would recommend the building of a swing bridge by the city where the Archer road crosses the slough, as soon as a sufficient guarantee could be given that the slough shall be dredged and docked as far as recommended.

Your committee's last visit on the 5th was to Wahl's Glue Factory, of which we took especial care to inspect all the various departments, and while we did not find it as cleanly as we could wish, we were however satisfied that Mr. Wahl has commenced a vast undertaking, the magnitude of which he was in a great degree unprepared for. Mr. Wahl informed us that last fall when he first made arrangements to take the offal from the packers, the best data he could get from them of the amount of offal a certain number of hogs would produce, was as eleven to one hundred, consequently he had to rely entirely upon his own judgment in the matter, when he explained to us he discovered the amount to be nearly or quite double what he expected, and having made contracts for all the offal that was made, he was bound to take it and do the best he could under the circumstances.

Your committee, in their interview with Mr. Wahl, ascertained that he is now largely increasing his works, and that by the time the next packing season opens, he will be fully prepared to take and dispose of all offal that can be delivered at his works, and that he will be able to close his operations in that branch of the business within thirty days after the packing season closes, which is usually the last of February, before any warm weather. Mr. Wahl does not dispute that his place has been in some measure a nuisance this past season, but it was owing to the great excess of material which was thrown upon his hands for reasons before stated.

Mr. Wahl further informed us that within the next thirty or forty days he will have the entire product of the season shipped and out of the way.

Your committee cannot but feel a great interest in the undertaking of Mr. Wahl, he having taken during the past season from the various packing houses about 8,000 wagon loads of offal, which he has by his energy and skill so far able to render of less objection than any one of the many rendering establishments which we visited, and we believe that any one of the rendering houses alone causes more bad smell than Mr. Wahl's entire works. Your committee would therefore recommend Mr. Wahl to the clemency of the community, and he should have their good wishes for his great efforts in trying to relieve, instead of creating a nuisance, and we believe that with another season all objections will be removed so far as his works are concerned.

On July 8th following your committee visited the North Branch of the Chicago River, giving the various places of manufacture their particular attention.

The first of importance is Crosby's distillery, which was in comparatively good condition at that time, as all cattle had been removed some time previously and the works stopped, as was also the case with all distilleries except Nickerson's, which was in operation in a small way.

But your committee is satisfied that a large amount of the offal made at all the distilleries finds its way, sooner or later, into the river. An attempt is made to haul the manure and slops off to the prairies, and it is no doubt partly successful. While a small portion is hauled away a much larger portion goes directly into the river—or perhaps we should say into a place separated from the river by a dyke formed by dredging the river bank—and Mr. Nickerson has constructed a trough or chute, by which the offal of his house is conveyed about half a mile into the prairie, but in the opinion of your committee all these plans for keeping the river clear from the deposits and slops are entire failures.

It could plainly be seen that the dyke had given way in different places, giving good flow into the river of the mass of filth inside, and your Committee is satisfied that at the Distillery Company's, and at Wicker's Distillery but little has been done to keep their dykes in repair, and [illegible] no doubt, in our minds that all have been blind to the amount of material which has found its way into the river from their respective houses. At a meeting of the distillers and representatives of distilleries, your Committee suggested the plan of taking the slops out of the city and the removal of all their cattle sheds, but they were unanimous in saying that it was out of the question to do so and carry on their business.

All, however, agree to keep their places in such order as the Health Officer shall approve, and your Committee would recommend that he proceed to abate all nuisances found about their premises.

We are satisfied, from information obtained, that the packing-house of G. S. Hubbard, on the North Branch, is, in the season of packing, a great nuisance, by reason of blood and other offal running into the river, and should be stopped. The house at the present time is in good order. It is but justice to Mr. Hubbard for us to say, that he is only continuing the practice followed by a majority of the packers on the South Branch previous to Mr. Wahl's arrangements made last Fall for taking their offal. The great distance from Mr. Hubbard's house to Wahl's works is the only objection we could see to his carrying out the same plan for disposing of his offal.

Your Committee have no hesitation in saying that in their opinion, the cause of the filthy and stinking condition of the North Branch river is caused by the vast amount of filth which is allowed to pass into it from the various distilleries, packing houses and a slaughter house, opposite B. F. Ward's Rolling Mills.

And your Committee does not believe that the evil will ever be remedied or overcome, until the feeding of cattle and hogs is prohibited entirely at the distilleries. All the cattle sheds are located where all the wash water finds its way directly into the river, which of itself is sufficient to render the water impure and unfit for manufacturing purposes, even if all possible precautions were taken.

In closing our report on the condition of the branches of the river, we will say that previous to the starting of the pumps at Bridgeport it was in a comparatively cleanly condition, so much so that all manufacturers along the branch had no difficulty in using the water for making steam, while that of the North Branch was too filthy for such purposes. For preventing in future the nuisance before named, your committee [illegible] corporation counsel, Mr. Ayer, who has aided your committee in their investigations, and given [illegible]

For the purpose of purifying and giving a change of water in the Chicago River we would refer you to Mr. Chesbrough, Chief Engineer of the city.

Your Committee cannot close their report without making an earnest appeal to the Police Commissioners to detail at least six men—two to each division—to attend the Health Department especially, and who shall be under the Health Officer's control and direction at all times, believing as we do, that sufficient work exists the whole year for that number of men. In closing our lengthy report we would express our thanks to the Packers' Association for furnishing carriages and for assistance rendered by them in pointing out matters of peculiar interest to your Committee.

The City Engineer—E. S. Chesbrough—submitted the following report:

The subject is one that occupied the careful attention of the late Board of Sewerage Commissioners, and in an earnest degree it has engaged that of the present Board of Public Works, as will be seen by referring to pp 12, 13, and 57-61 of their second annual report, and pp 13 and 54 of their third.

The result of their investigations has been the approval of the plan of constructing canals or covered channels between the lake and the north and south branches, and the recommending of the immediate construction of covered canal or aqueduct twelve feet in diameter between the lake and South branch on North or Sixteenth street, with machinery sufficient to drive 400 cubic feet per second through its entire way. This rate would be enough, if continued twenty-four hours, to change all the water between North street and the mouth of the river. The estimated cost of doing this was $140,000 nearly eighteen months ago, but now it would not be safe to add less than fifteen per cent to this amount, and it would perhaps be safer still, under present and prospective circumstances, to call the amount of $250,000.

The reasons for recommending the immediate construction of this work alone, are the following:

1st. It would undoubtedly remove all offensiveness of smell from the main river, and South Branch as far as North street. As a proof of this, it may be stated that the recent pumping at Bridgeport did, before the late rains, remove all offensiveness from the main river, and the South Branch to beyond Halsted street, and yet the upward current produced by the pumping at Bridgeport was considerably less than one-half the downward current which could be produced by the proposed works on North street.

2nd. The proposed channel on North street could be used as a part of a system of intercepting sewers, that may have to be constructed to prevent the sewers from discharging their contents into the river.

3d. Without further legislative authority the city has no power to construct a more expensive improvement to purify the river. It could only be paid for at present by the sale of sewerage bonds, but the amount of bonds the city is now authorized to issue would be barely sufficient to pay the probable cost of the proposed work and carry on at the same time the necessary operations of the sewerage department.

4th. If the National Government should ever make the proposed ship canal to the Illinois river, a longer and more expensive channel between the lake and Bridgeport would be nearly or quite useless in a sanitary point of view, and would not be adapted to the purposes of an intercepting scheme.

If the proposed ship canal is made, it would no doubt remedy the existing evils of the main river and South Branch, so far as offensiveness is concerned, but it may surprise many to be told that merely deepening the present canal so as to carry out the original design of that work by making its feed from Lake Michigan would not produce at any time as great a current towards the Illinois river as the proposed works on North street would towards the lake. This has been proved, however, by actual trial with the present canal. It has been proposed to divert the surplus waters of the Desplaines River through Mud Lake into the South Branch, and thus give the river, from its mouth, a thorough scouring three or four times a year, and by this means remove all offensive deposits from its bottom. No doubt a very useful effect could be produced by a skillful management of the flood waters of the Desplaines, in the way of scouring the bed of the river; but a most serious objection to this plan is, that during the periods in which the South Branch and main river are offensive, there is no surplus water in the Desplaines. For some years, at least, the sewers must discharge their contents into the river constantly; and these alone, to say nothing of pollution from the North Branch, will require a constant remedy. It may be very difficult to say what is surplus water in the Desplaines; the rights, not only of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Co., and of the mill owners at Lockport, but of every one interested in the navigation of the Illinois River, might be affected at times, by the taking of even what we call "flood waters."

It will be observed that, thus far, none of the improvements suggested or recommended, would have any tendency to purifying the North Branch. Should the restrictions and prohibitions recommended by the other members of the committee with regard to distilleries, packing houses, and all other sources of nuisance, be adopted and thoroughly carried out, all complaints concerning that stream would cease, sooner than it would be possible to make a canal from the lake to it.

Inasmuch as the city in its corporate capacity is doing nothing to pollute the North Branch, but has thus far kept the sewers from emptying into it, there is no sufficient reason why private individuals or corporations should be allowed to pollute it. It is believed that no other large city in the civilized world would permit such nuisances, and why should Chicago?

Ordered laid over and published.

Ald. Ruh moved to adjourn.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Ald. O'Sullivan from the Committee on the Judiciary, offered a resolution on the pay of police: it was ruled out of order pending the vote on adjournment. The motion to ajourn was lost.

Ald. Armstrong called up the ordinance in relation to a park in the North Division at the Chicago Cemetery.

Ald. Shimp moved that it be laid on the table.

Ald. Holden questioned the right of the city to give land for such a purpose, as the point had been disputed. He thought it should be referred to Mr. Ayer.

Ald Talcott considered that such appropriation was not a gift on the part of the city, but only a transfer. There was no park in the city where a drive could be made.

Ald. Woodman thought the 40 acres belonging to the city near Parks would be better every way, as it is worth less to the city.

Ald. Woodman moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost, Ayes, 12; noes, 15. Then referred to Corporation Counsel.

Ald. Kann moved to adjourn. The motion was lost. Ayes, 8; noes, 19.

Ald. Gastfield called up the resolution for the occupancy of the Court House for the monthly meeting of the Trades Assembly, and moved that they be allowed to use it in accordance with the report of the committee.

Ald. Talcott objected; the Assembly could have the Metropolitan Hall for no expense except the gas.

Ald. Walsh supported the resolution. If the Assembly were willing to even pay for a policeman to preserve order during their meetings, he did not see why the gentleman should be so eager to get them to the Metropolitan Hall.

Ald. O'Sullivan said that the Assembly had been offered the Invincible Club room and the Metropolitan Hall, but they wanted a room apart from any political society.

The order was passed.

Ald. Titsworth moved to rescind the order passed last February authorizing the selling for $500 of John McCaffrey's note for $10,000.

Ald. Shimp moved that hackmen be allowed to change their location from Washington street to Clark till the present improvements be finished. Carried.

Ald. Shimp moved that the Comptroller be authorized to pay all money collected on the assessment for improving Wabash avenue from Fourteenth to Randolph street. Carried.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved that one-half the pay of police officers be hereafter given them in gold, and that the sum of $150 be paid to each as compensation for their past losses, who have been on the force since the first of January. Referred to Police Commissioners.

The Council adjourned.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Ninth Annual Catalogue of this sterling institution, located at Pittsburg, Pa., is upon our table. We have on former occasions presented its claims, but feel we are doing our readers, who have daughters to educate, a favor in once more directing attention to it. Though but nine years has elapsed since the opening of the college, it has already taken a front rank among American institutions. During the past year three hundred and fifty-nine young ladies, gathered from eight or nine States, received instruction within its walls. This large patronage, and the liberal policy of the Trustees, *in devoting the entire income to the good of the institution*, enables them to employ an unusually large, able, and accomplished Faculty. This now embraces no less than twenty teachers. It also gives that stimulus to the pupil which is not found in small private schools, and affords opportunity for a division of labor, and the making of each department a specialty, a matter of great importance both to the teacher and the pupil.

In order to accommodate the constantly increasing patronage of the college, important additions have just been made to the building, at a cost of upwards of twenty thousand dollars. They are now one hundred and forty-eight feet in length, by one hundred in depth, are well furnished and neatly fitted up, and are, in every respect, among the finest in the country. And, what is more important even than fine buildings, there is an extensive and well selected course of study, wholesome discipline, and the influences of a christian home.

There is one point to which, perhaps, we ought to invite special attention—the superior advantages afforded in the ornamental branches. While the solid studies are made the basis, and are regarded as of first importance, yet it is the purpose of those having control of the college to make it second to none in the facilities afforded for learning vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting. Prof. Rohbock, who has charge of the musical department, has devoted thirty years to his profession, and is unquestionably one of the first musicians of the day. He is not simply a music teacher, but a musician in every sense of the word.

We would suggest to our readers to send to the President, Rev. J. C. Pershing, for a catalogue. The Fall Term will commence August 30, 1864.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Wednesday evening a gentleman named James R. Lowrey, living about three miles from Muscatine, Iowa, was walking along Canal street, between Monroe and Van Buren, when he was met and accosted by a stranger with carpet bag in hand, who inquired the way to the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Depot. His question was answered, and Mr. Lowrey turned to walk on, when he received a severe blow on the head which staggered him considerably, but did not render him senseless as was no doubt designed. His assailant advanced to repeat the blow, but Mr. Lowrey called for help, and the villain rapidly retreated. It seems that the small carpet-bag he carried was filled with ten or a dozen stones about the size of a man's fist, and it was with this the assault was made. It was no doubt the design to strike him insensible the first blow, and then rifle his pockets.

No one could be obtained to the identity of the assailant.

NEW EXCISE TAX LAW.—John R. Walsh has just issued an edition of the New Excise Tax Law, compiled and arranged by C. R. Field, Chief Clerk in the Assessor's Office at Chicago. The book is well got up, and its arrangement will be found such as to enable the seeker for information, to turn immediately to the subject sought. It bears the endorsement of Peter Page, Assessor, and George Schneider, Collector, for this district. We commend it to our readers as superior to any published.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER ARRESTED.—Yesterday afternoon a seedy looking customer about fifty years of age, who was lounging about the Union Depot at the foot of Lake street, in a state of intoxication, was arrested on suspicion of being an escaped rebel prisoner. His personal appearance answers precisely the description of one who escaped from Camp Douglas about six weeks since. He stoutly denied the identity, and claims to be a discharged seaman. He was taken in charge by the Provost guard, and measures were taken to ascertain who and what he is.

CONFIDENCE GAME.—On Wednesday, a farmer named Edwin Shoemaker, from Wilmington, was fleeced out of $1,300 by a couple of sharpers, on Dearborn street. The dodge was the usual one—he "lent" the money to one of the pair, receiving as security a "check" for $3,000. When will men learn wisdom?

REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS.—Bowen Bros., the well-known Lake street firm, yesterday furnished three representative recruits to the army, all aliens, and not therefore subject to the draft. They were procured through the office of Finlay & Co. This is a noble example, one worthy of all imitation. How many others will follow suit?

SALE OF MARINE HOSPITAL.—A reference to our advertising columns will show that the Government announces its intention to offer at public auction the property known as the Marine Hospital in this city. Six weeks hence is the time fixed for the sale.

☞ Ladies who intend traveling this summer should read the advertisement in another column headed Ladies.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—Francis Agnew, President of the Benevolent Association of the Paid Fire Department, acknowledges with thanks, a donation of $50 from Lamb & Harvey, given in consideration of the services of the Department, in saving the Planing Mills of the donors from destruction on the 23d.

Cure of Catarrh, Throat and Chest Diseases—The New System of Cure—Special Notice.

The remarkable success which has attended the practice of Dr. J. Winslow Ayer, (of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's building, cor. Randolph and Dearborn streets,) in the speedy and radical cure of catarrh, throat diseases, asthma, bronchitis, and curable stages of consumption, is well known to our citizens. The present season is peculiarly favorable for the successful use of the new remedies, and it has been repeatedly demonstrated that they succeed even after all other forms of medication have been tried in vain.

Notwithstanding the vast increase in the prices of all articles, especially medicines, Dr. Ayer has not yet advanced his prices, therefore, persons who wish to avail themselves of present rates and to fully recover from this dangerous class of diseases before autumn, would do well to apply immediately. A neglected throat disease or catarrh, or other affection of the lungs, invariably becomes *worse*, and too often quite *incurable* at the approach of fall, when at the *present time* in all probability a few weeks is sufficient to effect a complete cure. jy26-n724-3t-Tues,Wed&Fri

The Best Tonic in the World.

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS. HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS. CURES DYSPEPSIA WEAKNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY. PURELY VEGETABLE.

Not bitter and unpleasant to the taste, but the most palatable ever offered. Particularly to the Southern market.

Circulars sent to any address,
GEO. C. HUBBEL & Co., Proprietors.
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FOR SALE BY Burnham & Van Schaack, Wyllie & Edwards, and Druggists & Grocers generally. jy1-n215-13t-f, m, & w

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling at wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 80 Randolph street. Box 3663. jy26-n635-1m

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world. Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill. jy1-n840-1y-dew

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at this office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. ja10-h940-tf

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillen Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy3-n294-3m

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 28.

TOBACCO—In brisk demand. Receipts, 369 hhds, of which 286 were sold. Lugs at $8 [illegible]@14.50; common shipping leaf $15.00@[illegible]; medium do $[illegible]; good do $[illegible]; common medium manufacturing do $[illegible]; good $[illegible]; fine do $[illegible]@170.00.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales comprise 300 brls XX at $10.25; 125 do choice X at $10.20—inspected and delivered.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 640 sacks strictly prime to choice at $2.[illegible]; 504 do good to prime at $2.[illegible]. Corn less active. Sales [illegible] sacks mixed at $1.42 in store; 342 sacks mixed at $1.42 delivered; 285 do, part white, $1.40; 160 do mixed at $1.35. Oats—Prices irregular. Sales embrace 90 sacks at [illegible]c; [illegible] do at 84c; [illegible] do at 85c.

WHISKY—Sales include 25 brls at $1.71; 140 do in two lots at $1.70.

GROCERIES—Dull and weak. We quote coffee at 55@56c ₩ lb; sugar at [illegible]c ₩ lb; molasses at $1.[illegible]@1.15.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull. The market for superfine is held at $9.00@9.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Prices nominal. Sales of a few small lots of prime red at $1.90. Corn—Shelled is held at $1.50 and ear at $1.13@1.15. Oats firm. Sales of 500 bu at 80c.

WHISKY—Market dull. Sales of 300 brls at $1.70 and 50 brls, 10 months old, at $1.75.

PROVISIONS—Dull market and prices nominal.

GROCERIES—Market dull. Coffee [illegible]; raw sugar 29c; N. O. hard refined 31c; N. O. molasses, $1.13@1.15.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Thursday Evening, July 28.

FLOUR—Dull and 25c lower.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat 20,000 bus. The market opened at $2.16, but on receipt of gold quotations, declined to $2.14, and on 'Change a still further decline was established: sales were made at $2.11, closing weak. Other grains entirely nominal.

LATER.—The wheat market partially recovered this evening from the decline on 'Change. Sales this afternoon and evening of [illegible],000 bus No. 1 spring at $2.12@2.13, closing at the outside price.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

UP.—Prop. Winslow; bark Lafeiner, Northwest, Waverly, Fairchilds; brig Gardner, Globe, Standart; schr. Republic.

DOWN.—Prop. Free State; schr. Garrett Smith.

Wind S. W.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 28.

COTTON—Firm and more doing at $1.6[illegible] for middling upland.

FLOUR—State and Western dull and heavy, and 10@20c lower; $9.[illegible]@10.[illegible] for extra State; $[illegible] for choice do; $[illegible] for super Western; $[illegible] for common to medium extra Western; $[illegible] for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and $[illegible]@12.[illegible] for trade brands—market closing heavy, with no buyers at outside figures. Included in the sales are 2,000 brls extra State, sold last evening, for all September, at $11.25.

WHISKY—Firmer, $1.[illegible]@1.70 for State and $1.7[illegible]@1.7[illegible] for Western.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy and [illegible]c lower. $[illegible] Chicago Spring; $[illegible] Milwaukee Club; $[illegible] Winter Red Western. Corn, heavy and [illegible]c lower, $1.[illegible]@1.[illegible] for new mixed Western. Oats, firmer, at $1.05 for Western.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar quiet. Cuba Muscovado, 21@[illegible]c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet. Refined in bond, [illegible]c; Crude dull, [illegible]c.

WOOL—Dull and drooping.

PROVISIONS—Pork less active and decidedly lower. Sales at $[illegible] for mess; $[illegible] for new mess, closing at $[illegible]; $[illegible] for prime; $[illegible] for prime mess; also 500 brls new mess, for August, buyer's option, at $42.50. Beef dull and heavy at $16.00@18.00 for country mess; $9.00@10.00 for country prime; $[illegible] for repacked mess; $[illegible] for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and scarcely so firm, at [illegible]c for shoulders, and 17½@18c for hams. Lard moderately active and about ½c lower. Sales at [illegible]c; also 1,000 brls kettle rendered, for August, buyer's option, at [illegible]c. Butter scarce and firm at [illegible]c for Ohio, and [illegible]c for state. Cheese less active at 17@20c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 28.

MONEY—More active and very firm: 7 ₩ cent for call loans. Sterling Exchange heavy and unsettled at [illegible].

GOLD—Irregular, unsettled and lower, opening at 2[illegible], declining to 2[illegible], advancing to 2[illegible], and closing quiet at 25[illegible].

The steamer Kangaroo, for Liverpool, to-day carried out $[illegible] in specie.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Active and firmer. U. S. 6s '81 coupons, [illegible]; 5-20s, coupons, [illegible]; 7-30 Treasury notes, [illegible].

STOCKS—Better. R. I. 112½; C. B. & Q. 130; Mil. & Prairie du Chien 67; Burlington 10; Fort Wayne T. 114½; N. W. 54¼; do pfd, 89; b 10; C & P. 113; Erie pfd. 11[illegible]; Hudson, 13[illegible]; Reading, 1[illegible]; M. C. 13[illegible]; M. S. [illegible]; I C Scrip, 12[illegible]; Toledo, 141; Erie, 112[illegible]; N Y C, 12[illegible]; Q & M certs, [illegible]; one year certs, 9[illegible]; Treasury 7-30s, 10[illegible]; 5-20s coupons, 10[illegible]; U S 6s '81 coupons, 10[illegible].

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Thursday Evening, July 28.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, [illegible]c lower on prime white. Canada and Michigan held at $[illegible] and No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2.20, without sales. Corn quiet and closes lower, with sales of 1,[illegible] bu No. 2 Illinois at $1.47½.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Quiet. Flour [illegible]c, wheat [illegible]c, corn 1[illegible]c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—5,190 bu wheat, 6,[illegible] bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—19,200 bu wheat, 15,700 bu corn.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy. Corn dull at $1.[illegible]@1.[illegible]. Oats quiet and firm at [illegible]c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.[illegible].

LAKE IMPORTS—6,[illegible] brls flour, 2,[illegible] bu wheat, [illegible], [illegible] bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—[illegible] brls flour, 46,[illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] bu oats.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer. Wheat [illegible]c, corn 1[illegible]c, oats 1[illegible]c, to New York.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday Evening, July 28.

FLOUR—Dull; extra family $[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull; old $[illegible]; new $[illegible]. Corn quiet; yellow $1.[illegible]. Oats declined to [illegible]c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.80.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28.

FLOUR—Firm and scarce.

GRAIN—Wheat declining and heavy; new white $[illegible]. Rye nominal at $[illegible]. Corn firm; white $1.[illegible].

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at $1.[illegible].

Money Matters in New York.

[BY MAIL.]

[From the N. Y. Times of Wednesday.]

The proposals for loan addressed by Congress to the people of the New Secretary of the Treasury, published this morning, are very heartily welcomed by our business public. The whole available authority of the Secretary for a 7-30 per cent currency (convertible) loan in part [illegible] cash. The policy [illegible] is to be no partial or temporary negotiation; no impeding doubt as to when and how he is to raise money for the support of the war. His explanations of our new internal taxes are timely and most encouraging. They greatly lessen the prevailing apprehension that these taxes are wholly inadequate to the great emergency of the Government. Mr. Fessenden is equally fortunate in the practical aptness and patriotic spirit of his appeal to the loyal money lenders of the country. The [illegible] sympathetic chord, and will, without reasonable doubt, be responded to, as they should be, promptly, and to the most ample daily scale of subscription, and from the very start, if possible.

The terms of the loan are exceedingly liberal. The [illegible] of the dividends and coupons promised through the Stock Exchange, and altogether more tempting than the ordinary bond and mortgage security upon real estate. The interest is two cents ₩ diem on the $100, payable semi-annually, without the premium, of the Treasury notes, free of all taxation. The convertible privilege of the loan is worth, from the start, [illegible] ₩ cent, in addition to the $1.80 ₩ cent three years' interest, and may be worth [illegible] ₩ cent at the close of the war, or by the maturity of the Treasury notes in 1867. The conversion into the 6 ₩ cent. gold stock is chiefly valuable in securing to the holders of the 7-30 ₩ cent notes a subscription to the gold bearing 6 ₩ cent stocks of the United States at par, after the close of the war. It is not only the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, July 28—9 p. m.

CLEARED—None.

ARRIVED—[illegible]

CLEARED—[illegible]

ARRIVED—[illegible]

MARRIED.

At Lake Forest, Ill., by Rev. C. L. Bartlett, Mr. ELWIN WRIGHT, of Granville, Ohio, and FANNIE A., oldest daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards sent.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

DIED.

On Tuesday, June 14th, at Camp Stoneman, Washington, D. C., of disease of the heart, A. A. HAVILAND, Quartermaster of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, and formerly of New York City.

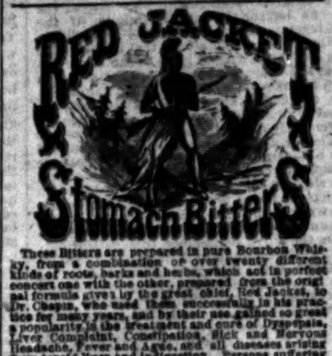
In Chicago, at 3 o'clock a. m., July 28th, 1864, of dysentery, SUSAN FRANCES, youngest child of M. A. and Susan F. Berke, aged 17 months and 22 days.

At Mackinaw July 24th, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, son of Mary E. and the late Isaac N. Perdue, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the family, No. 180 North Wells street, to day (Friday) at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Saturday, July 23d, at Aurora, Ill., CHARLES P. JOHNSTON, brother of Shepherd Johnston, of this city, aged 36 years.

Red Jacket Bitters.



These Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which act in perfect concert one with the other, prepared from the original formula given by the great chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, who used them successfully in his practice for many years, and by their use gained so great a popularity in the treatment and cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from torpid liver and indigestion. Persons suffering from either of these loathsome diseases will find a sure cure by the use of these Bitters, which are perfectly pure and free from all those drugs and poisons usually put up in such preparations and palmed off on an unsuspecting public. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that in the RED JACKET there is virtue which no other Bitters possess.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for Red Jacket and take no other.

Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,
21 River Street, Chicago.

jy1-n285-1y-ltew-r 4thp

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

A CARD.

WILLIAM WARREN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his FAREWELL BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, July 29th, on which occasion he will have the honor of appearing in three favorite pieces, viz.: "POOR PILLICODDY," "LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS," and "TO PARIS AND BACK AGAIN FOR £5."

Seats may now be secured at the Box Office. jy28-n883-2t-4thp

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO., Proprietors and Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY, Director of Amusements.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27th, And every evening till further notice, and on Saturday afternoon, will be presented the GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA, by JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled

THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Henride Lagardere — Frank Aiken.
Carrackurgas (with songs) — McManus.
Peyrolles — John Dillon.
Blanche de Nuevers — Mrs. L. E. Perrin.
Zyllah (with dance) — Jennie Hight.

New and magnificent scenery, Machinery, Costumes and appointments.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
PILATE'S COURT; or, The Trial of Christ,
Consisting of twenty life-sized figures in wax, from Madam Tussaud's great Gallery, London.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquet, 35 cents extra. Private Boxes, $1 and $5. Box book open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Doors of Lecture Room open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 29th,

BENEFIT and last night but one of the celebrated American Comedian,

MR. WM. WARREN.

Three Comic Pieces.

POOR PILLICODDY. Dance, M'lle Augusta.
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. Dance, M'lle Augusta.
TO PARIS AND BACK AGAIN FOR FIVE POUNDS.

☞ Saturday Afternoon—Grand Matinee, on which occasion will be presented the Comedy of BABES IN THE WOOD. Dance, M'lle Augusta.

Saturday Night—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. Dance, M'lle Augusta. To conclude with the Farce of POOR PILLICODDY.

VARIETY THEATRE,
125 and 127 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers.
T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.

Engagement of
MR. TOM VANCE,
The great Comic Vocalist and Pantomimist.
Engagement of
MR. LEW SIMMONS,
The celebrated Banjoist and Ethiopian Comedian.
MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BORDWELL,
MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING,
MISS HATTIE HINKLEY,
MR. PETE LEE

Doors open at 7¾. Performance commences at 8¼. SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress Circle, 25 cts; Private Boxes, $3.00. Single seats in Boxes, 50 cents.

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.—New and Second-hand Furniture, Tobacco, Cigars, Horse, Buggy, &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, July 30th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block.

FURNITURE—Consisting of New and Second-hand Household Goods.

PIANO FORTE—One new Piano Forte, 7 octave, Rosewood Case, by McPhail of Boston.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS—6 Caddies Chewing Tobacco, 3 bbls. Fine Cut Tobacco, 50 m Cigars.

HORSE AND BUGGY—One Open Buggy and Harness, one White Canadian Pony, one Bay Horse.

jy28-n860-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FRESH STOCK OF STAPLE Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, August 3rd, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts. jy28-n881-7t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

50 CHESTS BEST TEAS AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 30th, AT 11 O'CLOCK At Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block.

10 chests Europa, 10 chests Manilla,
5 " Golden Sta's, 10 " White Eagle,
10 " Moldavian, 5 " St. Paul.

The above Teas consist of the best brands of Oolong, English Breakfast, Japan, Old and Young Hyson, just received from New York importers.

jy27-n863-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, July 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 105, 106 and 107 Dearborn street. For particulars see posters. jy23-n474-6t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

10 Crates of WHITE CROCKERY AND HOTEL PORCELAIN AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, August 2d, at 9 o'clock, we will sell at our rooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a general assortment of the above goods, to which the attention of the trade and hotel keepers is invited.

jy29-n975-5t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHAMBER SUITS, &c. AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, JULY 29th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms a superior assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting of fine Parlor Suits, Marble Top Tables and Sideboards, Hat Trees, Whatnots, Side Tables, and a Walnut Extension Tables, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Dining and Chamber Chairs, Ladies' Sewing Chairs, Camp Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Pictures, Silver Plated Castors, Ice Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, &c. Also a splendid assortment of French and Cottage Chamber Suits in rosewood, enameled, and carved walnut and chestnut, &c., &c. Parties wishing first-class goods will find it to their interest to attend this sale.

jy27n911-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

Having associated with me in business my sons, (William and Charles S. Brown,) I will sell at public auction, at my residence, Grove Park, in Island Grove, Sangamon County, Illinois, three miles west of Berlin, on the road leading from Springfield to Jacksonville, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 24th and 25th, 1864—(sale to commence at 10 o'clock,)

Thirty or Forty Superior Short-horn Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls; also Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Hogs, from the importation of the Illinois Importing Association of 1857; also a number of valuable

Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies, of trotting stock.

Catalogues of stock will be issued in due time. Persons desirous of obtaining them can do so by addressing me at Berlin, Illinois. JAS. N. BROWN.

jy28-n893-2w-w-2t-d-3tp

SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the statutes of the State of Illinois in such cases made and provided, that on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1864, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at the Auction Rooms of Wm. A. Butters & Co., 105, 106 and 107 Dearborn street, in the City of Chicago, the following freight which has remained unclaimed in the freight offices of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and the legal charges thereon having remained unpaid for the space of six months after the arrival of said freight at the points at which the same was directed.

R. C. WICKER, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.

Chicago, June 22, 1864.

DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT AND MARKS.—[illegible]

ALSO—[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—U. S. Marine Hospital at Chicago. In pursuance of the act of Congress approved June 2d, 1864, authorizing the sale of the U. S. Marine Hospital and grounds at Chicago, Illinois, situated on Michigan avenue, between North Water street and the Chicago River, notice is hereby given that the above property will be sold at public auction, on the 8th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock a. m. by the Collector of the Port of Chicago, at the Custom House in that city. The terms of the sale are for ready money. Upon the receipt of the purchase money in full, the Secretary of the Treasury will make, execute and deliver to the purchaser thereof a good and sufficient deed for the premises, conveying all the right, title and interest of the United States.

In accordance with the act authorizing the sale, possession of the said Hospital and grounds will be retained, until the new Hospital to be built under the provisions of the act shall be fully completed and ready for use.

Unless a satisfactory bid shall be obtained, the sale will be postponed. WM. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury. jy29-n988-9w

FOR SALE—Choice Business and Residence Property for sale in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. SOUTH CLARK-ST.—Four story business house with lot, opposite the Court House. The lessee who has a privilege of buying the property in the future at a low sum, fixed some years since, will sell the lease and privilege. RANDOLPH AND WABASH AVENUE.—A valuable business corner. CANAL STREET.—House and lot between Lake and Randolph. SOUTH WATER STREET.—Property centrally located. WASHINGTON ST.—[illegible] feet facing south near Union Park, $[illegible] per foot. MONROE STREET—[illegible] feet near Morgan. Excellent lot. JACKSON STREET—several lots facing south 160 feet deep. INDIANA STREET—Corner of Wolcott, south and east front, 50 feet. PARK AVENUE—Two houses and lots near Paulina-st. LAKE SHORE AVENUE—A number of the choicest lots on Michigan, Wabash, Indiana, Prairie and Calumet. WABASH AVENUE HOUSE AND LOT near Hubbard Court. MICHIGAN AVENUE—House and lot and barn for $[illegible]. A large list of excellent property in all three Divisions of the city. jy29 n990 3t

FOR SALE—A large two story dwelling house, with lot 50 feet front, on West Jackson street, between Throop and Loomis streets. Price $3,500. Also, for sale with the above premises, lots adjoining the same at $30 per foot front. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 82 Dearborn street, room 2, up stairs. jy29 n986-1t

FOR SALE—Good house and lot on Morgan street; rents for $360 a year; price $1,[illegible]. New cottage and lot on Leavitt near Madison; price $2,000. Two new cottages on leased ground. House and lot for $4,[illegible]; rents for $[illegible] per annum. House and lot for $[illegible], on Washington st., near Oakley st.; lot 51 by 125 feet, improvements would cost $3,000. Also other houses and lots. J. F. STARR, 124 Randolph st. jy29-n[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—A nice residence (brick house) on Rucker street, between Adams and Monroe, well arranged and in excellent order; lot [illegible] to an alley. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy29-n[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—Lot on Chicago avenue, corner of Dearborn street, [illegible] feet to an alley. G. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy29-n[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—Two Lake st. stores, 5 stories and cellar—first class business property. Also, several first class houses on the avenues. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy29 n941 3t

FOR SALE—Lot on Indiana avenue, corner of Twenty-third street, 208x180. Half the lot will be sold if wanted. Also, lots in all parts of the city. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy29 n942 3t

FOR SALE—Or to exchange for land in the West, 150 acres of well timbered land, with a steam saw mill thereon, in Hatton county, Canada West, 15 miles north of Hamilton. For further particulars apply to FRANK CAMPBELL, 152 Indiana street, Chicago. jy29-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Business Property. Three Stores on South Water street, now paying ten per cent on the price asked. Also, desirable Stores on South Clark street, paying a good income. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy24 n[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—Or Rent, a neat Cottage on the North Side. Price $2,000. Rent $[illegible] per month. Also, two-story cottage at Evanston, cheap. Loan Agency and Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets. ja[illegible]-n[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A new cottage house on the West Side, one block from the Blue Island avenue horse cars. Inquire at 265 Farquar street, east of Halsted. jy29-n[illegible]-1t

TO RENT—Brick Boarding House with fourteen rooms. Rent $300 per annum. Possession given immediately. ISAAC R. HITT, 63 Clark-street. jy29-n[illegible]-1t

TO RENT—Three pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with privilege of furnished parlor. Rent for unfurnished rooms $10 per month. Also, a house of six rooms. Rent $[illegible] per month. For particulars inquire of F. HAINES, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-third st. jy29-n[illegible]

TO RENT—First class dwelling house 35 Pine street, for boarding house or private family. Contains all modern improvements and in good order. W. H. SAMPSON, Real Estate Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. jy29-n[illegible]-1t

TO RENT—To a small family, a nicely furnished house on Michigan avenue, first door south of Twenty-sixth street, with all modern improvements. Inquire at the premises. Rent $[illegible], in advance. jy29-n[illegible]-1t

TO RENT—Or for sale, a large brick residence, pleasantly located and well surrounded by shade trees, with good barn and carriage. Apply to GEO. BICKERDIKE, on West Indiana street, between Elizabeth and Noble streets. jy28-n[illegible]

TO RENT—Three story brick house, No. 181 Fourth Avenue. Apply to WALKER & KERFOOT, No. 89 Washington street. jy28-n[illegible]

TO RENT—A small convenient House, and furniture for sale cheap. Call between 4 and 7 p. m. Situated at No. 2 Silver Street, Odd Fellows' Block. Possession given August 1st. ja[illegible]-n[illegible]

TO RENT—Chambers in Cobb's New Block corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. Will be ready for occupancy about August 15th. Apply to H. & F. B. WHITTEMORE & CO., 37 Lake street. jy24-n[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE Choice Farms and Suburban Homes for exchange or for sale on long credit in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. The famous Evanston Fruit and Dairy Farm. See advertisement elsewhere.

The Grove Farm—72 acres, 14 miles from Chicago, a mile-and-a-half from Cottage Hill Depot. Beautiful grove, orchard, &c. Good soil and rolling ground.

100 acres adjoining T. B. Bryan's Summer Residence, with a building knoll over-looking his improved grounds. Plank walk to depot, and trains to and from the city. Choice suburban home.

Five and Ten acre Blocks in Cottage Hill at $500 to $1,000, and long credit to improvers.

[illegible] acres adjoining first station on Milwaukee Railroad, with a number of other farms and suburban homes. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—50 acres of land, with house, barn and other buildings, good water, orchards, &c., &c., situated in Jefferson, 9 miles from Chicago, and only 80 rods from the railroad depot in that village. Will sell cheap, either for cash, or $[illegible] cash, and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. A rare chance for investment. Also, will sell several 5 and 8 acre lots in same village. Also, 160 acres in Wabaunsee county, Kansas. Will exchange for a small farm in Illinois, and pay the difference. Also 10 acres on continuation of Harrison street, half mile from city limits. Apply to ADAMS & SPRINGER, Real Estate Agents, corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—80 acres, and 65 and 40 and 20 acres, all of the best land in Cook county, six miles from the city limits, and near the railroad depot. One good farm of 160 acres, all under fence, one good house and barn, eight miles from city limits. Part cash and part credit. Call on T. F. BALDWIN, Agent, 104 Randolph street, room 9. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A country seat and farm for sale—one of the most beautiful places in the State of Illinois, consisting of 600 acres of land, with buildings of every description, in complete order. Its beauties can only be appreciated by being seen. It can be reached by cars on C. & R. I. R. to New Lenox, or by good road 1 mile south to Lawrence Manor. For particulars address EDWARD LAWRENCE, Joliet, Ill. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A valuable Farm, near Marengo, McHenry county, consisting of [illegible] acres, under plow, [illegible] under Meadow and pasture, and [illegible] of Timber. Will be sold low for cash. Other desirable farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit. jy21-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A large Farm, midway between Elmhurst and Bloomingdale, Dupage county, containing 240 acres of highly cultivated land; also a large dwelling house, barns, sheds, granaries, &c. Other farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit. jy21-n[illegible]

WANTED—$[illegible] per month! I want Agents at $[illegible] a month, expenses paid, to sell my EVERLASTING PENCILS, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine.

Lost.

LOST—On the 28th of July, 1864, a Gold Watch, with chain attached; maker, Joseph Johnson, Liver. ool, No. 5318. O. F. English Lever. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 93 South Water street, Chicago. jy29-n[illegible]

LOST—A light gray horse about nine years old. Any one returning said horse to the Police station, or corner of State and Twenty-second street, will be suitably rewarded. jy28-n[illegible]

LOST—$5 Reward. A brown and white spotted Pointer Slut, answering to the name of "Juno." The above reward will be paid for the same at No. 20 North Desplaines street. jy28-n[illegible]

LOST.—$5.00 Reward. Dog lost. A light-colored Italian Greyhound, answering to the name of "Pet." Has a scar on one of his legs. Above reward will be paid for his return to 183 Michigan avenue. jy28-n[illegible]-1w

Excursions.

THE THIRD ANNUAL
PICNIC
OF THE
ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION
WILL BE HELD
On the 3d of August,
AT DESPLAINES GROVE.

Cars leave the Northwestern Depot, corner of Kinzie and West Water streets at 8½ a. m.

Vaas & Dean's Band has been secured for the occasion.

The Society will use every exertion to make this the most agreeable Picnic of the season.

The amusements will consist of running, jumping, cricketing, quoiting, singing, dancing, ducks, fishing, swinging, and a variety of old English sports.

Fun, frolic, laugh and grow fat is the order of the day.

For details see programme.

Refreshments will be furnished on the ground, by the celebrated caterers, Westlake & Bradford, at reasonable rates. jy29-n[illegible]

1864. GRAND 1864.
PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
TO
LAKE SUPERIOR.
The Splendid Side Wheel Steamers
PLANET and MICHIGAN

Will make regular and reliable trips during the season, leaving Chicago from their dock first east of Rush street Bridge, as follows, at 7 P. M.

PLANET, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS. MICHIGAN, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS.

PLANET		MICHIGAN	
Tuesday	July 5	Friday	July 1
Monday	July 18	Friday	July 15
Friday	July 29	Tuesday	July 26
Wednesday	Aug. 10	Saturday	Aug. 6
Monday	Aug. 22	Wednesday	Aug. 17
Tuesday	Sept. 6	Saturday	Aug. 27
Tuesday	Sept. 20	Thursday	Sept. 8
Tuesday	Oct. 4	Tuesday	Sept. 27
Tuesday	Oct. 18	Friday	Oct. 7
Thursday	Nov. 1		

To those seeking health and pleasure the trip to Lake Superior exceeds that of all others, comprising its beautiful scenery of 2,000 miles, which embraces the best points to be found in the Northwest, together with a good band of music will accompany the boat. For further information apply to

A. E. GOODRICH, Agent, Chicago.
T. E. DAVIS, Milwaukee.

jy1-n[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A planing and sawing mill, with other very desirable attachments, doing a most profitable business. A bargain is offered as any in the city. Inquire at No. 7 [illegible] Building. jy28-n[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—The lease, stock and fixtures of a store now doing a first rate business. Prompt possession given for selling. For particulars apply at No. 171 South Clark street, or address Box [illegible], Tribune office. jy29-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—An iron safe, used only a short time. Inquire at 26 Lake street. SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and lease of a dry goods store, in one of the best locations in the city. Established for several years and doing a good business now. Address "A. T.," Tribune office. No agents need apply. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful looking and good family horse, perfectly broke and gentle in harness and under saddle. Can be seen by dropping a line to "F. H." care of Post Office Box 4244. jy29-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—By a party leaving Chicago, one thorough bred Black Mare, five years old, in fine condition, very fleet and good and sound in every respect.

—ALSO—

One excellent Black Horse, eight years old, a good traveler. Is a safe and good family horse for family use.

—ALSO—

One Top and Open Buggy, (Eastern make) both in capital order. Also, single and Double Harness, nearly new, and but very little used.

For particulars apply at 153 Hinsdale street, from 12 A. M. to 2 o'clock, and from 6 to 8 P. M. jy29-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and double flue Boiler, 24 feet long and 40 in. diameter, and smoke stack, all in good order and has been little used; will sell cheap. Inquire at the Engine and Boiler Works, [illegible] by SACKETT & CO., 233 South Water street. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A rare chance. Hardware store and tin shop, in one of the most flourishing towns in Wisconsin. For further particulars address Box 83, Neenah, Wisconsin. jy28 n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two of Pitts & Brainerd's Threshing Machines, all complete and perfectly new. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at GROVEN & BAKER'S S. M. CO., 115 Lake street. jy29-n[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a good full 7 octave rosewood case and full iron frame Boston made Piano Forte. Has been very little used. Can be seen at 136 West Madison street, up stairs. jy29-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Sorghum Mill—Gates' largest size horizontal crushers, with steam evaporating pans, and sorghum condensers, all complete. Also, a lot of shirt, drawer, and stocking looms. Inquire of or address J. W. EDDY, Batavia, Illinois. jy22-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A pair of horses, six and seven years old; sound and good in every particular; work single or double; weight 1,400. Can be seen at 131 Kinzie street, Chicago. jy29-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Steam Flour Mill. The subscriber offers for sale the valuable property in Le Claire, Iowa, known as the Le Claire Steam Mills. The mill building is 60 by 36 feet, four stories high, contains three run of stone, sixty horse engine, and other necessary machinery.

On same lot, and fronting the Mississippi river, is a two story warehouse, 40x60 feet, for storing and shipping flour, &c. This property is situated in one of the best grain growing regions in the State, and commands a large local trade.

It has direct railroad and water communication with Chicago and St. Louis markets for any surplus. The above property will be sold low for cash, either separately or together, as may be desired; or will be exchanged for good Chicago property. Apply to DARLINGTON & CO., Davenport, Iowa. jy27 n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Drug Store for Sale in one of the most flourishing towns in the State. The building is entirely new and nicely finished in black walnut. The stock is new and well selected. Building and stock comprise over $[illegible]. Store is doing a very fine trade, and must be sold immediately, and for cash. Reasons for selling, bad health only. Inquire at the Tribune office. jy[illegible]-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two double-flue Boilers, twenty-eight feet long, fire front, grates, smokestack and breeching, all in first-rate order. Price, $1,300. Apply to W. J. SHEPPARD, Fort Byron, or SAM'L GREENHILL, Boiler Maker, Rock Island. jy25 n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Dental Office, instruments and practice, or office, good will and practice—alone, where there is no opposition, at Peru, Ill. The city contains over 4,000 inhabitants, and is a wealthy farming community surrounding it. Reason for selling, poor health and want of more exercise. For particulars call on or address A. D. BULL, Peru, Lasalle county, Ill. jy22-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Notice to Lumbermen. A rare chance is offered to any parties desirous of going into the lumber trade.

The undersigned will sell his mill property, pine lands located on Muskegon Lake and River, and vessel property, as follows, to-wit:

A Steam Saw Mill, in perfect running order, capable of cutting easily from ten (10) to fifteen (15) millions feet per annum—with "gang" saws, circular and upright saws, lath and picket mills, with ample docks and a boom located before the mill, with houses, a boarding house, barns, sheds and tenement houses, and upwards of 20 acres of lands adjoining, beautifully located on the west end of Lake Muskegon, in the State of Michigan. Also the schooner [illegible] [illegible] of the Schooner Odean. Also, if desired, eleven to twelve thousand acres of choice Pine lands, located with great care on the Muskegon River, averaging less than one and a half miles from the river. A part of the purchase money may be made on long time at seven (7) per cent interest, or the subscriber will sell a partnership interest to a practical lumberman of means and good business reputation. Address care of Post Office Drawer 5718 Chicago, or the property may be seen at any time by a few hours ride on the Propellers G. J. Truesdell or Ottawa, which make semi-weekly trips to Muskegon from Chicago during the season of navigation. E. WILCOX. jy23-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Near Calumet, Ind., one Steam Sawmill, all in good running order, with two boilers 30 inch by 16 feet long; engine 12 inch bore by 30 inch stroke, with one upright, one lath and shingle saw, all in good running order. Will also sell 140 acres of Timbered land at the same place. For further particulars address H. C. RICHMAN, Calumet, Ind., or J. RICHMAN, Mich. [illegible], State street, Chicago. jy[illegible]-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Ship Elevator Machinery, taking out of Walker, Bronson & Co's Elevator. Three full sets of elevators, 18 inch belts, and 14 inch cups, with shafting, gallery and scales, &c., &c., all in good order. JOHN T. NOYES, 30 Furnishing House, 18 Market street. jy[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—$100 per Month Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else in the most desirable business in the country. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to T. & O. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y. jy28-n[illegible]

WANTED—We want intelligent agents to sell, by subscription only, Dr. Boynton's new and important work: "English and French Neutrality, and the Anglo-French Alliance in their Relations to the United States and Russia." It is a work of more than ordinary merit, and is destined to have an immense sale both in this country and in Europe; and already the reports from agents, just beginning, show that the greatest interest is manifested in the work. Address C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., or 38 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati, O. jy28-n[illegible]

WANTED.—Disabled Officers and Soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of profitable employment peculiarly adapted to their condition, should address P. O. Drawer 6614, Chicago, Ill., giving date of discharge, and name of company and regiment discharged from. jy28-n[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Just ready. A splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, beautifully ornamented with sixty appropriate designs for the border. Pronounced by everybody to be the richest thing of the kind yet published. Size, 19 by 24 inches. Sent free on receipt of price, $1.00. Also Engraving of LIEUT. GEN. GRANT and MAJ. GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN in the same style and size, $1 by 19 inches. Price 25 cents each; or three for $1.00. Agents, teachers and ladies, wanted everywhere to sell the above. Address H. B. TREAT, Publisher and Wholesale Agent 117 South Clark street, Chicago. jy28-n[illegible]

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an Instrument and full instruction by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness. Sent free on reception of 50 cents. Agents are making $10 a day. Every family should have one and take their own likenesses. Town and county rights for sale. Address M. DE GRAND, care 308 Broadway, New York. jy27-n[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$75 to $150 per month. More good agents wanted to positively make the above wages clear of expenses in selling the celebrated COTTAGE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $25. The machine will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind and embroider in a most superior manner. Trustworthy Agents employed by the month. Address with stamp, H. T. KING & CO., Chicago, Ill. P.O. Drawer 6576. jy[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell Parish's new and beautiful Engraving, entitled "Suffer little Children." Ladies, disabled soldiers and others out of employment will find this a healthful and very profitable occupation. Sample copies sent free on receipt of $1.00, the retail price. For terms, &c., call on or address with stamp, C. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Post Office Box 368, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Agents wanted in every city and town to take charge of a light, pleasant, legitimate business, from which any man of ordinary energy can readily realize $[illegible] a month. A sample of the "article" will be sent with circular and terms to agents, will be promptly sent to any address on receipt of $1, and red stamp. THOS. NOY CO., 3[illegible] Broadway, New York. jy[illegible]

WANTED—Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell O. B. Richards' Steel Military Portrait of LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT—size [illegible]. Mrs. U. S. Grant says it is the only picture that is correct that has been published. Sent by mail on receipt of $[illegible] to any part of the country. Agents supplied by R. R. LANDON, General Agent for the Northwest, 84 Lake street, Post Office Box [illegible]. jy[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can sell hundreds of Briggs' Steel Marking Pens, for marking all fabrics, clothing, either on linen, Rose and Towelling. They cannot spatter or corrode. Sample mailed on receipt of 25 cents—retail price. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 84 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life, Speeches and Administration of President Lincoln, by Joseph H. Barrett. This book only sold by Agents—not for sale at any book store in the country. Sample sent on receipt of retail price—$1.50. Circulars and terms sent by R. R. LANDON, General Agent, at Chicago, Ill., for the Northwest. jy[illegible]

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the New Book, THE TANNER BOY; or, LIFE OF LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT. Disabled and wounded soldiers can sell hundreds of these. Sample book mailed free on receipt of $1.25, retail price of book. R. R. LANDON, wholesale agent, 84 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. jy[illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. Two of Uncle Sam's soger boys wish to correspond with an indefinite number of Illinois' fair daughters, or any other women. Object fun. Send your photos. Address "Piggie," or "C. C." Prison Office, Camp Chase, Ohio. jy[illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence. Ladies, two young men wish to correspond with as many young ladies as will respond. Object—fun and improvement. Address, with photograph if convenient, CHARLIE SEMPSON or WM. SPENCER, care of Lock Box 31, Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio. jy28-n[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Rooms with board can be obtained at 93 Fourth avenue. jy29-n[illegible]

BOARDING—A furnished room to rent, with board, at 64 Wabash avenue, suitable for gentleman and wife. Two day boarders can be accommodated. jy29-n[illegible]

BOARDING—A large front parlor with chamber over it, both nicely located and unusually pleasant, to rent with board in a private family on the West Side, three blocks from the Madison street cars. Those wishing all the comforts of a home with less trouble and expense, will address AUGUSTE, Tribune office. jy28-n[illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant furnished rooms with board for six or eight gentlemen can be had at 181 State street. Wanted also a few day boarders. jy28-n[illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with board may be found at 240 Michigan-st., North Side, a short distance west of Rush street bridge. Also a few day boarders accommodated. jy28-n[illegible]

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing pleasant rooms, with board, within five minutes walk of the Post Office, can be accommodated at 174 Madison street, Room [illegible]. Two day boarders required. jy[illegible]

BOARDING—Suits of rooms, furnished and unfurnished, can be had with board at 263 State street. jy[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Two or three horses to hire for from four to six weeks, also the same number of drivers to drive in the city. Apply at 60 South Water street. jy29-n[illegible]

WANTED—To Gunsmiths. Two or three good workmen at 150 Lake street. [illegible] jy[illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a young man in some wholesale business, to make himself useful in any capacity. Address "O. B.," Box 205, Chicago. jy[illegible]

WANTED—The undersigned has several patentable improvements of great [illegible] and utility. Being desirous of bringing them out [illegible] he will give a half interest in all or any [illegible] to any one who will bear the expense of getting patents. Address D. DENTON, Post Office, Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Apply at 117 West Washington street, or address Post Office Box 3361. jy[illegible]

WANTED—A partner with a small cash capital, to Treasurer for a first class Traveling Hall Entertainment. A good arrangement will be made with a good [illegible]. For particulars apply to [illegible], Post Office Drawer 6250, Chicago, or apply at [illegible] Water street, Room 23 X, third floor, between 8 and 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—$3,500 in the following sums: $1,500, $500, $[illegible], $[illegible], on one to three years, for which the best [illegible] interest with the best security. Apply to ISAAC R. HITT, 63 South Clark street. jy[illegible]

WANTED—By a young man a situation in a paper store, or as [illegible] salesman, or to tend a cigar stand. Address WATSON, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Local and Traveling Agents to sell an article as a profit of [illegible] cent. Forty seven have been sold in [illegible] in two weeks, at a profit of $[illegible]. [illegible] Room 14, or send 10 cents [illegible] Drawer 6327, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] quired from $15 to $[illegible].

WANTED—At the Peoria Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Peoria, Ill., a few good boiler makers, to whom steady employment will be given by applying immediately at the Works. For [illegible] Peoria, Ill. PHELAN & CO. Wages [illegible] dollars per day.

WANTED.—Clerks, Bookkeepers, Salesmen, Porters, Bartenders, Dry Goods and Grocery Clerks, Brakemen, and other active men. Situations should apply at the Advertising Agency, 84 Dearborn street, Room 3. Several situations open. FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—A good substitute. A representative recruit for the army for which the highest price will be paid, cash down. Apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room No 3. [illegible] substitutes or representative [illegible]. jy[illegible] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—A situation as salesman or general clerk in any good [illegible] business by an active young man. [illegible] wanted in another [illegible] good [illegible]. Apply at FINLEY & CO's Agency. jy[illegible]

WANTED—A situation in a clothing store by a first class cutter, who [illegible] give the best of references. [illegible] employment for the present. [illegible] Advertising Agency, 84 Dearborn street [illegible] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—An American or German boy, in a first class family, [illegible] one who resides with his parents preferred. [illegible] in own handwriting. "Grocer," Tribune office. jy[illegible]

WANTED—500 Increased. Rhoads & Co., 136 Clark street, [illegible] finest and largest cheap photograph [illegible] West, wish to increase their [illegible] present month, their facilities being [illegible] rant in saying they will be able to wait on [illegible] more in addition to their large number who [illegible] daily to get their Cartes de Visite for $[illegible] and Large Size Photograph for $[illegible].

WANTED—Two good [illegible] at COOLEY & BROTHERS new [illegible] dry, 26, 28 and 30 Griswold street. jy[illegible]

WANTED—A good large [illegible] not more than six or seven years [illegible] charge for any kind of carpets [illegible] stating "P. S." Post Office Box 3332, Chicago. jy[illegible]

WANTED—A book keeper, [illegible] corresponding clerk, 1 clerk [illegible] yard, a man for an insurance office, [illegible] ing generally. Apply at the Advertising [illegible] 84 Dearborn street, Room No. 3. [illegible] open. FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—We have orders for 5,000 second-hand Pork Barrels, Lard [illegible] Kerosene and Whisky barrels, of good [illegible] for which we will pay the highest [illegible] LETT & SHEPHARD, 19 South Wells [illegible]. jy[illegible]

WANTED—By a first class [illegible] a house in the North Division, [illegible] the North Market, containing nine to [illegible] with modern conveniences. Possession [illegible] before the middle of October. Address [illegible] Post Office Box 3393.

WANTED—Good Canvassers, either male or female, to sell one of [illegible] selling books now being issued [illegible] Indian Massacre in Minnesota [illegible] Raymond's History of Lincoln's Administration and His Campaigns, &c. Call at Room [illegible] Church Block or address with stamp [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6509, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Situation by a young man who has a first-rate [illegible] of business, in some wholesale house [illegible] business habits, energy and attention [illegible] recruitment is willing to work on [illegible] "X. Y.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Employment [illegible]. Agents wanted to [illegible] chines. We will give a commission [illegible] or employ agents who will work for [illegible] and pay all expenses paid. Address [illegible] RINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—By a thorough competent machinist, a [illegible] to take charge of a jobbing shop in [illegible]. Address stating particulars Box 73, [illegible] jy[illegible]

WANTED—An interest in an [illegible] established commission or banking [illegible] this city, by a young man with $[illegible] capital. Address giving name of firm, [illegible] ness, reference, &c. (as none other will [illegible] sention) Box 407, Chicago.

WANTED—Millwrights, [illegible] Boss Carpenters, Lawyers, Clerks, [illegible] Deck Hands, Wood Choppers and Laborers [illegible] Apply to BALDWIN & CO., foot of North [illegible] Chicago, Illinois. jy[illegible]

WANTED—At the north corner of Clark and Jackson streets, [illegible] in the basement, a few recruits as representatives, to whom a liberal private bounty will be paid. [illegible] can choose either army or navy of the United [illegible] Those bringing recruits to the above office [illegible] be paid immediately as we only want [illegible]. jy28 n[illegible] MAJOR BURNEY & [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man in a private family residing on the South or West Sides, a furnished room with or without board. [illegible] of references given and required. Address Post [illegible] Box 5660.

WANTED—In a small family, a good English or Norwegian girl to cook [illegible] Address Post Office Box 1639, or apply at [illegible] 138 Kinzie street.

WANTED—A situation in [illegible] country, by a first class Cutter having [illegible] years experience, and who is confident of being [illegible] to give satisfaction. Address "A. B." Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent, until [illegible] next, a medium sized, well located, well furnished house, to be occupied by a small family. Best of reference given. Address P. O. Drawer 5871, stating particulars. jy[illegible]

WANTED—A good, steady young man, on a fair salary, as clerk in a [illegible] light business, and who has a few hundred ready cash, which he would be willing to [illegible] fair interest. Only those of good moral [illegible] temperate habits, and loyal to the backbone, need apply. Address "C. R. H." Box 3684, Chicago. jy27-n[illegible]

WANTED—A situation. [illegible] one desiring the services of a first class accountant bookkeeper, can hear from one by [illegible] three days. "M. W. S.," care P. O. Box 1[illegible] present employers.

WANTED.—The attention of Ladies. Dr. A. Dumas, from New York [illegible] years experience, dedicated his services [illegible] Ladies. The book contains important [illegible] manner of restoring the monthly courses [illegible] prevent. Send 25 cents, and address, Dr. [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6152, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good Dwelling House, pleasantly situated, containing ten or [illegible] rooms, [illegible] modern improvements and [illegible] by a responsible and prompt paying [illegible] tenant, who will pay the rent in advance [illegible] Address "Renter," P.O. Drawer, [illegible] jy28-n[illegible]

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, [illegible] Louis. Laborers at $45 per month; Teamsters [illegible] per month; Carpenters, $75 per month; [illegible] $[illegible] per month; Blacksmiths, $75 per [illegible] monthly wages will be paid, and [illegible] furnished and free transportation from [illegible]. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 132 South Water street, [illegible] BABCOCK, Government Agent.

WANTED. THE AMERICAN CONFLICT. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD [illegible] HORACE GREELEY'S Great Work, on the [illegible] cidents and results of the Great Rebellion [illegible] to the public that the book is now ready [illegible] They have already subscriptions for [illegible] the Northwest and which will be delivered [illegible] of popular works, the work, is in every [illegible] to the accuracy of detail, is by far the [illegible] and lucid History of the Rebellion [illegible] the first rank as a Standard History [illegible] Conflict. It will be a permanent [illegible] [illegible] Ladies or Gentlemen [illegible] town, city and county in the Northwest [illegible] liberal commission will be paid.

[illegible]

WANTED—A good Teamster whose constant employment and good [illegible] will be given. None but good [illegible] Illinois, Ill. E. D. DAVIS. jy[illegible]

WANTED—All to know, [illegible] describing the color of their hair [illegible] can have their future carefully [illegible] [illegible] Address Madame Anna Armand, [illegible] Box 3361.

WANTED—A Substitute [illegible] whom a liberal bounty will be paid [illegible] Post Office Drawer 6434.

WANTED.—No humbug [illegible] religious truth. I will inform [illegible] [illegible] how I made $[illegible] in [illegible] how they can make the same. All [illegible] [illegible] Address C. G. W. GUTHRIE, P. O. Box 423, Terre [illegible] County, Indiana.

Found.

TAKEN UP—A Bay Horse, ten years old, with a white [illegible] white stripe on face, also white [illegible]. The owner can have the same by proving property. Address [illegible] Post Office.

FOUND—A few days since, [illegible] North Division, a Ladies' Gold [illegible] which the owner can have by [illegible] the charges, and applying to [illegible] Lincoln street.

Estrayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. [illegible] Reward. Strayed from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]